



The Pacific Coast Architect



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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

In building, use good material and good workmen. It always pays.

In city building, the wise look beyond the present and plan for the future.

More than half the new year has gone. Much for the upbuilding of Pacific Coast has been accomplished.

Permanent street improvements cost money, but the investment is a good one, for it advances property values.

Concrete water barrels used for fire protection on a railroad in the South show no loss of water except by evaporation.

A new sanitary drinking fountain is equipped with cups in which the water bubbles over the edge as they are raised to the lips instead of requiring a person to lean over a stationary outlet.

A machine for making and laying a continuous stretch of concrete pipe receives the material from a hopper with a revolving screw, which forces it back over a mould as the machine moves forward.

Some one says it is laughable to see how some apartment houses are planned. The gas ranges and ice boxes bump into one another. The ice box is there to cool off the gas range, and the gas range is there to keep the ice box warm.

Federal Architectural Design

Another example of the pernicious practice of incorporating general legislation in general appropriation bills is found in an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation, recently reported to the House, repealing what is known as the Tarsney act. This is a law, passed about fifteen years ago, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion to obtain plans in competition from architects in private practice for public buildings erected by the Treasury Department. As a large majority of Federal Government buildings come under the jurisdiction of that department the importance of this permission was very great, and the effect of the legislation has been to bring about a great improvement in the architectural design of our public buildings.

When the supervising architect of the Treasury was the sole authority in such matters there was a painful monotony and lack of individual quality in the buildings erected by the United States—to put the matter in the kindest and mildest form—and this was the natural product of bureaucratic methods. Since the passage of the Tarsney act, however, the transformation in style and quality has been very remarkable, the New York Custom House and some of the more recent postoffices illustrating the advantage of drawing upon the architectural talent of the country at large and of utilizing the personal attention of experts familiar with local conditions and inspired by progressive ideas and methods.

The repeal of the Tarsney act does not appear to have been asked for by the Treasury Department, nor urged by any public body, and the prospect of a return to the system of designing public buildings "by the yard," with much more than a prospect of a return to a stereotyped and unworthy form of architectural design, should arouse an emphatic protest from the people of the United States. The American Institute of Architects is naturally arrayed against the change, for, entirely apart from the injustice of excluding its members as a professional class from the wider opportunities of Government service, the proposed repeal is a backward step making for the deterioration of architectural taste. The question at issue is entirely too important to be the subject of a mere "rider" to an appropriation bill, and should not be decided until after full discussion and a public hearing upon its merits.

An Oversight

Through an oversight, THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT omitted the cut of the plant of the Tenino Stone Company, Inc., of Tenino, Wash., which should have appeared in the article under the caption of "Merit of Tenino Sandstone as a Building Material," published in the June issue.

Winnipeg City Hall

The Winnipeg Civic Board of Control, along with representatives of the Manitoba Architects' Association, are now considering details relating to the competition for the plans for the proposed City Hall. It is understood that the competition will be confined to British architects who have resided at least a year in Canada. The successful competitor will receive a premium of \$5000, the second man \$4000, while four others, whose plans have been placed by the jury of award, will get \$3000 each. This jury will be nominated by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the President of the Royal Canadian Institute of Architects, and the President of the Manitoba Architects' Association.

Supervising Architect Appoints Representative

The Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, Mich., has retained Architect John Graham, of Seattle, Wash., as supervising architect for all its building under construction in the United States. The company will erect buildings in New York, Chicago, Boston, Minneapolis, Memphis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland. All the company's structures will be of reinforced concrete construction, thoroughly fireproof, will cost from \$150,000 to \$300,000 each and will be utilized as assembling plants.

Mr. Graham has appointed resident architects in the cities above named to prepare plans for the buildings to be erected in their localities. For Portland he has selected Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach, and for Los Angeles Architects Parkinson & Bergstrom.

Architects Demand Repeal of Statute

Members of the California chapter of the American Institute of Architecture have notified the School Board of Los Angeles that they will no longer submit competitive plans for school houses nor will they draw plans for school houses at all until the law requiring competition in such matters is repealed by the California Legislature.

The firm determination of the members of the institute to live up to the established rules in the matter of refusing to enter into competition for work will, it is believed, result in a change at an early date of the present law, which was passed in 1872. The fact is that the American Institute of Architecture has a rule prohibiting its members from taking part in competitions, and the California chapter has simply revived and made effective this well known rule of the National organization.

In Portland the American Institute members have taken the same stand since the big rumpus over the Jefferson High School matter several years ago. The question of living up to the rules of the institute in not entering into public competitions has been the chief topic of discussion at several meetings of the local Chapter, and without exception members expressed their determination to adhere to the rule of no competitions.

However, members of the institute are not opposed to the Tarnsey act, a Federal law passed a few years ago, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to select by competition architects in private practice to design and supervise the construction of public buildings, under which the best talent in the profession is commanded and the architecture of Government buildings greatly improved.

Houses Must be in Fashion

That architect seems most in demand, nowadays, who has ingenuity enough to constantly design new styles in dwellings. There is a fashion in houses, as there is in dress, in automobiles and other things. For many years there was a renaissance in the matter of the Queen Anne style of residences. The colonial was the prevailing style, with modernized features, as it still is, in many parts of the country. Occasionally some very wealthy personage would build a magnificent country home, patterned after some castle of the mediaeval age. The so-called bungalow in a myriad number of forms has been exceedingly the fad for ten years or more.

We have apartment houses of an infinite variety, and they seem very popular.

It is not only a constant change in style, arrangement and architectural treatment that is demanded, but fairly endless combinations in building material as well. Shingled exteriors, exteriors of rough lumber, stained in a variety of shades; dwellings half lumber, half stone or half concrete blocks; pebbled exteriors; brick veneers—indeed, there seems no end to architectural possibilities.

The Infinite Variety of Brick

The popularity of brick as a building material, despite the increasing use of concrete, is rather on the ascendancy than on the wane. The variety of brick is almost limitless. W. S. Lloyd, editor of the *Ohio Architect, Designer and Builder*, recently penned an article of interest on the subject of brick as applied in modern building.

Mr. Lloyd says that the late Stanford White, of New York, was much impressed while examining the older buildings at Cambridge, that the peculiar charm of the ancient Harvard structures was due to "the texture of the brickwork by the random introduction of burnt or slightly discolored bricks in the wall. He subsequently amazed a brick dealer by definitely specifying and personally selecting a large percentage of the bricks for a building from the sort usually thrown out as seconds. Thus the old conditions were broken down and we were at once amazed at what could be accomplished by modern brick in esthetic treatment."

The long application of smooth faced brick in even shades of cream or red had become a monotonous feature. After Stanford White's radical departure, brick manufacturers placed on the market an infinite variety in size, shape, coloring and texture, and it seems that the rough faced brick has greatly appealed to the popular fancy.

While discussing brick, it is apropos to recall the fact that the brick manufactured from native clays in Oregon requires greater stimulation. This State is capable of producing brick of a good quality and all it could use. Instead it imports largely from Washington and California. Oregon should be able to produce enough brick for home consumption besides being able to export a large quantity.

Columbia Brand

We would call special attention of our readers to the "Columbia" brand of roofing tin of the N. & G. Taylor Company of Philadelphia, referred to in the company's ad in this issue. The company announces its intention of shipping a car of its roofing tins to Portland soon, to replenish its stock here and at Seattle.

Plans for San Francisco's New City Hall

Seventy-three San Francisco architects submitted competitive plans for the new \$4,000,000 City Hall to be erected there. It was a noteworthy competition. The jury made a four-days' study of the plans, finally accepting those of Architects Bakewell & Brown. These show an imposing and graceful classical structure.

The main portion of the building will be four stories in height, as required by the schedule of competition, from the center of which will raise a great dome of beautiful proportions. The highest part of the dome will be 245 feet from the ground and will be topped by a heroic figure representing the Spirit of San Francisco. This central feature will have a diameter of approximately 130 feet on the first floor. The interior of the dome will be finished in stone. The extreme dimensions of the main portion of the building will give it a frontage of 390 feet and a depth of 273 feet.

The 73 sets of competitive plans were received by the Architectural Commission on June 15th and the jury, consisting of Walter Cook, New York, President of the American Institute of Architects; John Galen Howard, Frederick H. Meyer, John Reid, Jr., James Rolph, Jr., Paul Bancroft and Daniel C. Fraser, began their deliberations on the following Monday. Twenty prizes besides the first prize were also awarded.

The 20 competitors whose designs were adjudged best by the jury, after the first prize design, were those of: John Baur, Bliss & Faville, Coates & Traver, L. B. Dutton, Edward T. Foulkes, Ralph Warner Hart, William C. Hays, Lewis P. Hobart, George William Kelham, Milton Lichtenstein, Miller & Colmesnil, Wm. Mosser, O'Brien & Werner, William L. Oper, Righetti & Headman, Houghton Sawyer, Shea & Lofquist, Ward & Blohme, Chas. Peter Weeks and N. L. Woollett.

The jury comprised Walter Cook, John Galen Howard, John Reid, Jr., Frederick H. Meyer, James Rolph, Jr., Paul Bancroft and Daniel C. Fraser. The 73 sets of plans will be placed on public exhibition. The jury recommended that the above 20 architects, whose designs were adjudged best by the jury receive \$1000.

A San Francisco paper in commenting upon the architectural firm whose designs were accepted, says:

"Both Arthur Brown, Jr., and John Bakewell, Jr., of the firm of Bakewell & Brown, are highly respected members of the architectural profession and are natives of California. Both were educated at the University of California and both finished their education in Europe at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The firm has been established in San Francisco for a number of years, during which time they have engaged in a general practice and have designed a number of San Francisco's high class commercial buildings, and many elaborate country and city residences. During the last year the firm has carried out work in this city for the Regents of the University of California. The merits of their past work and their design for the City Hall show that they possess the capabilities to carry such a huge undertaking to a successful conclusion."

Issues Booklet

"Portland, Oregon, The City of Roses," is the title of a beautifully illustrated booklet in colors just off the press, issued by the Passenger Department of the O.-W. R. and N. Co. It is filled with reliable data and statistics, and is of real value.

Brick Building Material Oldest

Brick is the oldest building material known to man. The earliest authentic record of the use of brick for building purposes occurs in the Bible and refers to the building of the tower of Babel more than 4000 years ago.

"And they said, one to another, go to; let us make brick and burn them thoroughly, and they had brick for stone and slime they had for mortar. And they said, go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth."

This is a quotation from Genesis, chapter xi, verses 3 and 4, and is the first mention of brick as a building material to be found in the sacred book.

The history, then, of burned clay is as old as civilization, and this quotation from the Bible refers as above noted to the building of the tower of Babel. Had it not been for the discovery of burned clay much of the oldest history of the world would have been lost, for by preserving its own history it has also preserved information that is the basis of all history.

Practically all of the important and dependable records in existence, more than 4000 years old, are on burned clay. Everything else of written history from those remote ages has long since been destroyed.

The Assyrians, Chaldeans, Egyptians and Jews inscribed their history on tablets of clay, then baked them, and these precious bricks are still in existence.

Brick of the present time are of exactly the same substance as those which have come down through 40 centuries unchanged.

The first uses of brick in this country appear to have been misuses in the light of the present day methods of brick construction. Because old brick houses were damp many have hesitated to use them in their homes. The earlier generations used too many bricks in a wall, but did not use them properly. Moisture will find its way through a solid wall of any material, and the remedy has been found in the hollow wall. With the use of fewer brick the wall becomes moisture-proof and brick makes the driest house. It is also warmer in winter and cooler in summer because neither heat nor cold penetrates it.

Brick manufacturers of this day are putting art into their business, and are producing effects in brick that make it a most attractive building material. Where bricks were once considered monotonous, it now offers more diversified effects than any other material except terra cotta, which is after all nothing more nor less than the fancy burned clays manufactured over 4000 years ago by the Chaldeans. Not only is there a variety of color, but a variety of texture not obtainable with wood or stone.

Tuec Stationary Air Cleaning System

The P. L. Cherry Company, Incorporated, 306-7-8 Lumber Exchange building, Portland, is the agent for the Tuec stationary air cleaning system for homes, schools, churches, theaters, hotels, apartment houses, public buildings, etc. The Tuec cleaner is the last word in the matter of vacuum cleaners, and is manufactured by the United Electric Company, Canton, Ohio. For economy in cost and operation it is unequaled, and will bear the closest investigation. The P. L. Cherry Company will be pleased to explain its merits to all inquirers.

British Columbia Architects Convene

Victoria, B. C.—In a brilliant banquet in the Empress Hotel the first annual convention of the Society of Architects came to a close. The convention opened in Alexandra Hall.

The officers elected were: President, Hoult Horton, Victoria; Vice President, N. A. Leach, Vancouver; Secretary, John Wilson, Victoria; Treasurer, P. L. James, Victoria.

The Vancouver members elected to the Grand Council are as follows: Messrs. J. L. Putnam, W. T. Whiteway, Kennerly Bryan, R. T. Perry and Mr. Honeyman.

Four members were elected from Victoria, as follows: Messrs. J. C. M. Keith, H. L. R. Cullin, S. MacClure and W. R. Wilson.

About 40 Vancouver architects were in attendance.

One session was largely devoted to the reading and discussion of the registration act, which will be brought up at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, the draft of which was passed. The act provides for the licensing of all architects in the province and the prohibition of other unlicensed architects from carrying on the profession. It also provides for the formation of an incorporated society for the mutual benefit of the members and for the training of students.

During the session Charles H. Bebb, a distinguished member of the American Institute of Architects, of Seattle, was elected an honorary member. Various papers of interest to the profession were read at the day session.

The Holmes Wall Bed

A new wall bed to work in conjunction with the disappearing bed so numerous installed in this city by the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, is being introduced. The new wall bed has been placed quite generally in many buildings in San Francisco and other Bay cities. Among its attractive features may be noted the Leggett coil spring, which is said to be exclusive. It is independent of the casing, door or ceiling, and in operation never touches, and, consequently, never mars them. It is operated from two sockets in the threshold of the door opening. Hinged or sliding doors can be utilized and the settling of a building does not interfere with the operation of this new wall bed. The company has contracts to install its beds in five apartment houses now under construction, and has already placed them in these buildings: Centennial Investment Company, Belmont Investment Company, Taylor, Bailey & Lambert, Mr. Olsen and that of the National Realty & Trust Company.

Official Building Figures

The *Construction News* of Chicago recently published official building figures from 72 of the leading cities of the United States for May. These are comparative for May, 1911, and for May, 1912. As a matter of interest to our readers, we herewith reproduce the figures for a number of Western cities, as follows:

Los Angeles—May, 1911, \$1,915,529; May, 1912, \$2,777,861.

San Francisco—May, 1911, \$1,925,847; May, 1912, \$2,229,423.

Portland—May, 1911, \$1,878,330; May, 1912, \$1,528,496.

Oakland, Cal.—May, 1911, \$524,536; May, 1912, \$1,203,137.

San Diego, Cal.—May, 1911, \$388,525; May, 1912, \$803,984.

Seattle—May, 1911, \$547,040; May, 1912, \$738,110.

Salt Lake City—May, 1911, \$218,900; May, 1912, \$413,250.

Tacoma—May, 1911, \$136,117; May, 1912, \$137,195.

Pasadena—May, 1911, \$176,033; May, 1912, \$125,234.

Stockton—May, 1911, \$90,305; May, 1912, \$66,862.

It appears that Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and Oakland all show a material gain over May last year, while Portland showed a loss, notwithstanding this city stood twelfth on the list, and looms far ahead of a number of Eastern, Southern and Middle Western cities.

Architects Oppose Law Repeal

Members of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will join in the nation-wide movement to defeat the proposed repeal of the so-called Tarsney act, which is now before Congress, being a section of the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported June 3d. The Tarsney act has been in operation for fifteen years, and empowers the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to obtain plans by competition from architects in private practice for buildings erected under the Treasury Department. Its repeal would bar architects in private practice from doing any work on Government buildings.

K. K. Cutter, Vice President of the Washington Chapter, recently received a letter from Charles H. Alden, Secretary, informing him of the fight being made by architects to keep the act in force. Cutter is a member of the Chapter's Publicity Committee. It is felt that the act should remain on the statute books in the interest of architecture and the architectural profession. Speaking of the matter, Cutter said yesterday:

"The repeal of that act means that no architect except a Government architect can ever hope to have a share in the designing of public buildings. Private architects would be completely barred and architecture would suffer thereby. It is alleged the change is desired on the ground of economy, but it has been shown that architectural service performed by the Government architects costs 50 per cent more than that of architects in private practice and as good work is not done."

Oakland (Cal.) Auditorium

J. J. Donovan has submitted preliminary sketches to the Commissioner of Public Works, at Oakland, Cal., for a new Auditorium to be built in that city. An effort has been made toward the development of a civic center, showing the Auditorium with a prospective future public library and a future art museum forming a square, with a large plaza leading up to the Auditorium which fronts on the lake. Also a treatment of the south side of Twelfth street and the shores of the lake by means of an esplanade and steps leading to the water, with small pavilions at the ends of the steps which may be used for casino and boathouse purposes.

The playground space back of the Auditorium covers an area of 500x1200 feet, which gives ample room for a half-mile track, which in turn encloses a quarter-mile track and which provides sufficient space for a large stadium. On the southwest corner of the playground space is shown in outline a possible natatorium.

The Auditorium itself is 450 feet in length by 200 feet in width. The height at the center portion is 75 feet. The scheme is that of one large building which contains an area over all dimensions of 180 feet in width by 265 feet in length. The arena floor is 100 feet by 225 feet. This room will have a seating capacity of approximately 10,000 people and to the west of the room is the stage which connects with another large room, which we have styled the lecture hall or smaller Auditorium, which is 100x100 feet, and which will have a seating capacity of 3000 people, which, when connected with the arena, will give a total seating capacity of approximately 13,000 people, exclusive of standing room.

Separating the arena and Auditorium is the stage, which, as stated before, connects both and which may be lowered to the level of the floors. The two asbestos curtains divide the arena from the Auditorium, which permits the two rooms to be used separately or jointly.

Surrounding these rooms is an ample corridor, with large lobbies for both. The portion of the corridor toward the north has been developing as a hall for exhibits, well lighted and containing booths or stalls for individual displays.

On the second floor, flanking the Auditorium, are two large rooms with their staircases and lobbies, with their services, and these rooms may be used as lecture rooms, art galleries, dance halls, banquet rooms, etc.

The building has been well provided with inclined plane for the arena, thereby doing away with awkward staircases. Executive offices, toilet and cloak rooms have been provided in view of the many uses of the building, and a service entrance is shown at the rear of the building, leading to a large preparing room for scenery, dressing rooms, etc.

Likewise a loft has been provided for so that the Auditorium will be available for constant use.

The skylight roof over the arena can be rolled back on the cantilever trusses so as to give a ventilated and open air room for the arena.

As to the architecture of the building, the facade fronting the lake is the most important, and this elevation has been developed so as to be most interesting and forming a dignified scheme for the rectangular structure on the back. This facade is constructed of a granite wall 420 feet in length by 55 feet in height, pierced with 7 arches, 30 feet in diameter, and these arches form the frame for niches; each of these niches have 3 windows, which provide an abundance of light to the corridor and will be constructed of artificial stone. The niches will contain monuments and fountains, emblematic of the industries of the State of California, such as forestry, horticulture, agriculture, fisheries, mining and transportation.

The illumination of these niches with concealed lights in the ring of the arch and lights behind the fountains will produce a festive appearance and, furthermore, the entire structure is crowned by an illuminating cresting, which will silhouette itself like a piece of luminous lace against the dark sky at night.

The interior of the building will be treated according to the character of the room. The arena will have concrete slopes, wooden floor, exposed ornamental roof trusses, panel walls. The Auditorium, the two small rooms and corridor on the second floor will be treated in plaster ornamented and decorated.

The conception has been to make the Auditorium a most interesting building, unique in its plan, as well as in its elevation, so that it will prove an attractive monument for visitors coming to California as well as for the residents of Oakland.

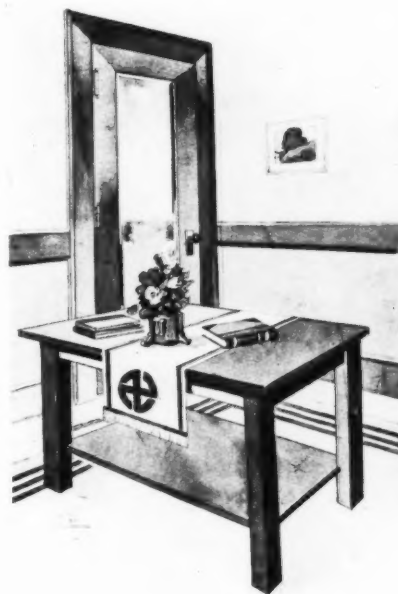
On account of the simple, straightforwardness of the design, both of the exterior and interior, the estimated cost of the building is within the appropriation, namely, \$500,000.

The present project is to begin work on the final drawings immediately upon approval by the Council of these preliminary sketches, and to carry this work on with progress and speed as good planning will permit, it is earnestly hoped that the city can let a contract for the piling and foundations by the latter part of August, and a contract for the steel work almost the same time, and then a general contract not later than the middle of September. The whole building is to be completed in September, 1913.

The Murphy Bed

Callaghan & Flynn, manufacturers of the "Murphy" bed, have opened display rooms, on the fourth floor of the Henry Building, Portland, Oregon. This is a disappearing bed, perfectly concealed, that admits of attachment to an ordinary stock door, 1 3/4 inches in thickness, 2 feet 10 inches or 3 feet in width and 7 feet in height, in an ordinary sized closet of 24 inches in depth by 60 inches in width, without interference in any sense with the uses to which a closet is ordinarily devoted. The Murphy bed is standard in size, width, length and height.

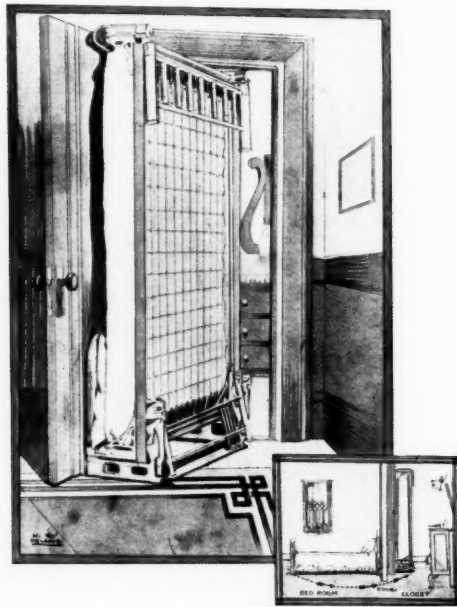
A strong feature is its adaptability to hotels, since it increases the capacity of a room 100 per cent. A room, thus equipped, can instantly be made to serve the purposes of a



Closet Door Closed, Murphy Bed Swung Inside

living room, reception room or bedroom. This feature is particularly valuable in small hotels. The Murphy bed has been adopted by all the family hotels in California. It has an appealing feature in large hotels frequented by traveling men carrying samples, because they can quickly adapt a room thus equipped into a sample display room. For the extra large hotel room not supplied with the Murphy bed the amount of revenue derived for the floor space is not as large as it should be.

The initial cost of installation is less than for other similar, yet totally unlike beds, as no special construction is



Swinging Bed Into Room. Showing Wall Section

required. A strong point in favor of the Murphy bed is that it can be installed for less money, since there is no expenditure required for the construction of artificial furniture to conceal it, nor are extra floors required. The Murphy bed can not get out of order; is perfectly bal-



Closet Door Full Open and Bed in Position

anced with spring tension, is easy of operation, uses no weights and can be operated by a child.

Callaghan & Flynn invite inquiry from architects, builders and others interested, and will be pleased to demonstrate the advantage of the Murphy bed.

Architect on Contractors

"Beware of the dishonest building contractor. The most exasperating man that one can attempt to do business with is a tricky contractor," writes Arthur C. Clausen, a Minneapolis architect.

"Contractors as a whole are honest, capable men who intend to do the best kind of work in the best manner known to the trade," continued Mr. Clausen. "There are, however, black sheep in every fold, and numbers con-

sidered, the contracting line is well to the front in the proportion of black sheep within its fold. It is no trick to catch up with a contractor whose bad work shows on the outside or surface of a building, but the greater portion of the faulty work in a house does not show up until a year or more after the house is completed. It is not until the plastering falls down, the doors go to pieces, the plumbing leaks, the heating plant fails to work, the cellar floor crumbles or the finish rubs off the woodwork that the owner realizes that he has been bunkoed and wishes that he had let his contract to the man who was 5 to 10 per cent higher and saved the additional expenditure of this amount afterwards, to say nothing of the endless annoyance of living in such a house.

"To not let the contract to the lowest bidder is, of course, not fair or just. The owner should, therefore, be sure and invite to submit figures only reliable men to whom he would let the contract. Because a contractor has a reputation for doing work cheap does not necessarily recommend him, for it often happens that the man who does the work cheap does cheap or inferior work, which is the most expensive kind in the long run. The best man is the cheapest, regardless of price, provided it is reasonable.

"It is best to let the contracts for the general construction, the plumbing, heating and electric lighting, or gas piping separately. If all the work is let to the general contractor, he will invariably sublet the last three items to sub-contractors, from which he will, in turn, obtain competitive figures, and charge the owner about 10 per cent of their cost for acting as middleman.

"When the owner obtains his own bids on heating, lighting and plumbing, he has the opportunity of selecting his own sub-contractors and saves the 10 per cent profit which the general contractor gets for acting as middleman.

"When it comes to writing up the contract it is best to have an attorney attend to it, since this is essentially an attorney's work. The blank form of contract which some architects carry on hand covers the average home or building pretty well, but each contract varies to some extent in its requirements, and even when a blank form is used it is best to have an attorney fill it out. It is then done right. Architects have to know the rudiments of a great many trades and professions, but they are not lawyers and can not be expected to know any more about the technical pitfalls of the law than a lawyer does about the strength of building materials.

"Some people make the mistake of thinking that a specification is the building form of contract. It is not. The specification simply indicates the kind of workmanship, the kind and quality of materials and other items which can not be conveniently shown or specified upon the working drawing. Whether a contractor should be put under bonds to complete his work in a satisfactory manner depends largely upon his reputation and financial standing. Remember, if he does not pay his bills for materials or labor, you will have to do so, for, in the eyes of the law, he is your agent. The house is on your land, and he has merely made a convenient arrangement to act as your agent and build it for you. If you intend to require your contractor to furnish a bond, you should so inform him before he bids, or else stand the expenses yourself.

"The proper construction and artistic appearance of a home does not depend so much upon the proper writing of a contract or the furnishing of a bond as it does upon the proper preparation of the plans and specifications and the selection of a reliable contractor—one who has been tried and found not wanting."

Our Architectural Advance

That an American architect, Walter B. Griffin of Chicago, has carried off the first prize of \$8750 in the International competition for a new capital of Australia is surely a cause for National satisfaction. A number of American and Australian architects, as well as men from other countries, competed. The opportunity was quite unusual, in that it called for the designing of an entire city. Australia has acquired a Federal territory four miles square, 165 miles southwest of Sydney in New South Wales, which is to be made into another District of Columbia. An elevated plateau, it is partially surrounded by hills 200 feet high, with a stream running through it which is to be dammed, thus making possible unusual water effects. The task of the competitors was not, of course, to present designs for each of the many Federal buildings—the National museum, theater, library, the Parliament group, etc.—but to indicate on the plan the precise sites for these and many other monumental structures. It was to accomplish for Australia what Major L'Enfant did for the United States, that the architects entered into competition, and it may be thought fitting that as France aided the United States, to plan its capital, this older Federation of States should perform a similar service for the new Australian Federation.

Now, Mr. Griffin's success will have a double value, if besides awakening the world to a realization not too widely prevalent that American art in this field has become a competitor to be reckoned with, it shall make the country as a whole understand a little what giant strides the entire architectural profession has been making. Americans have had for so many years to apologize for their architecture, particularly in New York, that they have not found it easy to appreciate the revolution which has gone on under their eyes. True, we are all fond of boasting about our skyscrapers. In fact, we have come to expect that the visiting foreigner of note will rave about them as soon as he glimpses them when coming up the bay. But it is the wonderful progress of our public architecture to which we are as yet not awake, particularly in New York, which more than one visitor of taste and judgment now describes as a beautiful city.

If any one wishes to test this, let him undertake to show a traveler from abroad the really striking buildings within the city. It will be no easy task, for he must start from the Battery with its Custom House, and show a multitude of skyscrapers before even reaching the ever lovely City Hall, the Hall of Records. The new police headquarters is also well worth seeing. The Public Library will, of course, attract, particularly because of its landscape treatment—we venture to say that few New Yorkers have yet seen and appreciated the terrace in the rear, now ornamented by the Josephine Shaw Lowell fountain and the Bryant statue. Near by is the new Grand Central Station, far enough along to demonstrate that it, too, is worthy of being classed as a real work of art. The difference between it and the old hideous Grand Central Station that was rebuilt about a dozen years ago, indicates more clearly than anything else could the amazing transformation in taste which has gone on in this city since the days when the Windsor Hotel and the Grand Union were deemed the highest type of modern architecture, and the Murray Hill Hotel was very "tasty." Then the only residence fit for a gentleman was thought to be the hideous brownstone with its equally hideous brownstone steps. Will it be possible to make future generations believe that about 1885 one might wander from Fourteenth street to Central Park and find in every side street not a single variant from this same brownstone front?

Of the Pennsylvania Station we have often spoken. Time only brings out more clearly how great the monument its architects have built to themselves, their city and their art. The new postoffice going up behind it, in harmony with it, makes plainer than ever the possibility of an uptown civic and business center in this neighborhood—if only the city would supervise the buildings to come there. In Central Park, too, the new Art Museum is in itself proof of the artistic growth of the city. Who does not remember the hideousness of the first "Egyptian" structure. In the nearby streets, now so happily diversified, are to be found many exquisite private homes, by no means all the property of millionaires, which daily prove to unbelievers that even a cheap house can be made a house beautiful. Not that every home is a work of art; some extraordinarily grotesque adaptations of church architecture to the private dwelling seem to be the rage with some. But even they spell progress; at least, they prove that the opportunity for original treatment, individual tastes, exists. It is no longer necessary to argue with a client that a departure from the conventional is possible without raising doubts as to one's sanity.

The advance in this city here outlined is merely characteristic of what is going on the country over in greater or less degree. Whereas 30 years ago it was difficult to find a city that had a single beautiful building, it is hard to find one today that has not a number of them. Toledo has this winter inaugurated an exquisite art museum in a rare landscape setting. It draws visitors to that city from all surrounding towns. Who can measure its influence upon the standards of taste of those who behold it? The whole city planning and civic center movement, the leaders of our National civic bodies, some of our magazines which deal with architecture, public and private, all deserve their share of the credit for this National architectural revival. True, we have not yet developed, or returned to a characteristic American architecture, but the trend is in that direction. The failure of so monumental a building as the New Theater carries its lesson. That attempt to house a National theater within a building which might have been an opera house moved bodily from the capital of some small European principality, is not likely to be repeated. If a National theater ever comes to pass it will have an American home. But the great truth, after all, is that the Nation has come to recognize architecture as a great and noble art, of value in every development of our National life. As our railroad stations have become objects of beauty—what American railroad save the new Westchester one has ever been built with an eye to beauty?—so the cash value of taste even in factories is coming to be understood. The public which will appreciate in its full significance the value of Mr. Griffin's achievement in Australia is infinitely larger than that of 20 or even 10 years ago.

Southern Pennsylvania Chapter A. I. A.

THE annual meeting of the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter, American Institute of Architects, at Harrisburg, was called to order with the president, J. A. Dempwolf, in the chair, at the Engineers' Club. Members present were: J. A. Dempwolf, R. Dempwolf, T. H. Hamilton, M. I. Kast, Ed. Leber, C. E. Urban, W. B. Billmeyer, F. G. Fahnestock, Jr., S. Grant Johnston and C. H. Kain. In the absence of B. F. Willis, secretary of the chapter, Reinhardt Dempwolf acted as secretary *pro tem*.

The president made an informal annual address in which he referred to the progress the chapter had made in the past year. He also referred to the evil of bad competitions and

expressed the hope that a sense of business principles and fairness in the mind of the public as well as the constancy of the members of the chapter to the code of ethics of the American Institute of Architects would bring about a much better condition in the future. The secretary's report for the year was incorporated in the minutes and Mr. Urban, treasurer, read his report, which was accepted and handed to the Auditing Committee, composed of Mr. Leber and Mr. Billmeyer.

Mr. Willis offered the following resolution on the death of Mr. C. A. McClure, a charter member of this chapter:

Resolved, That it is with profound regret and sense of personal loss sustained, that the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter has learned of the death of Mr. Colbert Anderson McClure, which occurred April 29. This minute is adopted to record its realization of the loss sustained by the chapter by his untimely death. The unselfish labors of Mr. McClure of the Pittsburgh Chapter in helping to organize the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter is deeply appreciated. We came to know, by association with him, his high character, distinguished abilities and influence in promoting public recognition of the standing and dignity of his profession. As an architect his talents and achievements brought him a commanding position, not only in the city of his chosen field of practice, Pittsburgh, but his reputation, sense of honor and high ethical ideals extended far afield.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing minute be sent to the firm of which Mr. McClure was a member and also to his home chapter, Pittsburgh, with expressions of sympathy and condolence.

These resolutions were adopted as read.

The Committee on Competitions reported that it had acted upon the resolutions adopted at the last regular meeting by which letters were written from the committee of this chapter and also from the Competition Committee of the institute urging the Harrisburg School Board to make a change in its Rule No. 68 whereby it should be possible to select an architect by direct appointment or by competition under the rules of the institute.

The Nominating Committee appointed by the Vice President was composed of Mr. Leber, Mr. Urban and Mr. Hamilton, who reported for the committee that the nominations stood as follows: For President, J. A. Dempwolf; for Vice President, B. F. Willis; for Secretary, M. I. Kast; for Treasurer, C. Emlen Urban; for Directors, J. B. Hamme and Thomas H. Hamilton, and the said officers were duly elected for the coming year.

On motion of Mr. Kast, seconded by Mr. Urban, it was proposed that John Hall Rankin be made an honorary member of this Chapter; this was carried unanimously.

The Chairman of the Committee on Historic Monuments reported progress and at the same time launched a discussion on the subject of the Preservation of the Tower of Zion Reformed Church at York, Pa. It was urged that an effort be made to have the tower repaired by public subscription or moved to a safer location elsewhere as a monument with the addition of an appropriate base to the same. The report was accepted.

In the absence of Mr. Hamme, Mr. Leber reported for him that efforts were being made to increase the membership.

It was unanimously resolved to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Engineers' Club of Harrisburg for the use of their rooms during the meeting of the Chapter.

After a short discussion of the membership question, the meeting adjourned.

The Landscape Possibilities of the Small Yard

By HOWARD EVARTS WEED, *Landscape Architect,*
Portland.

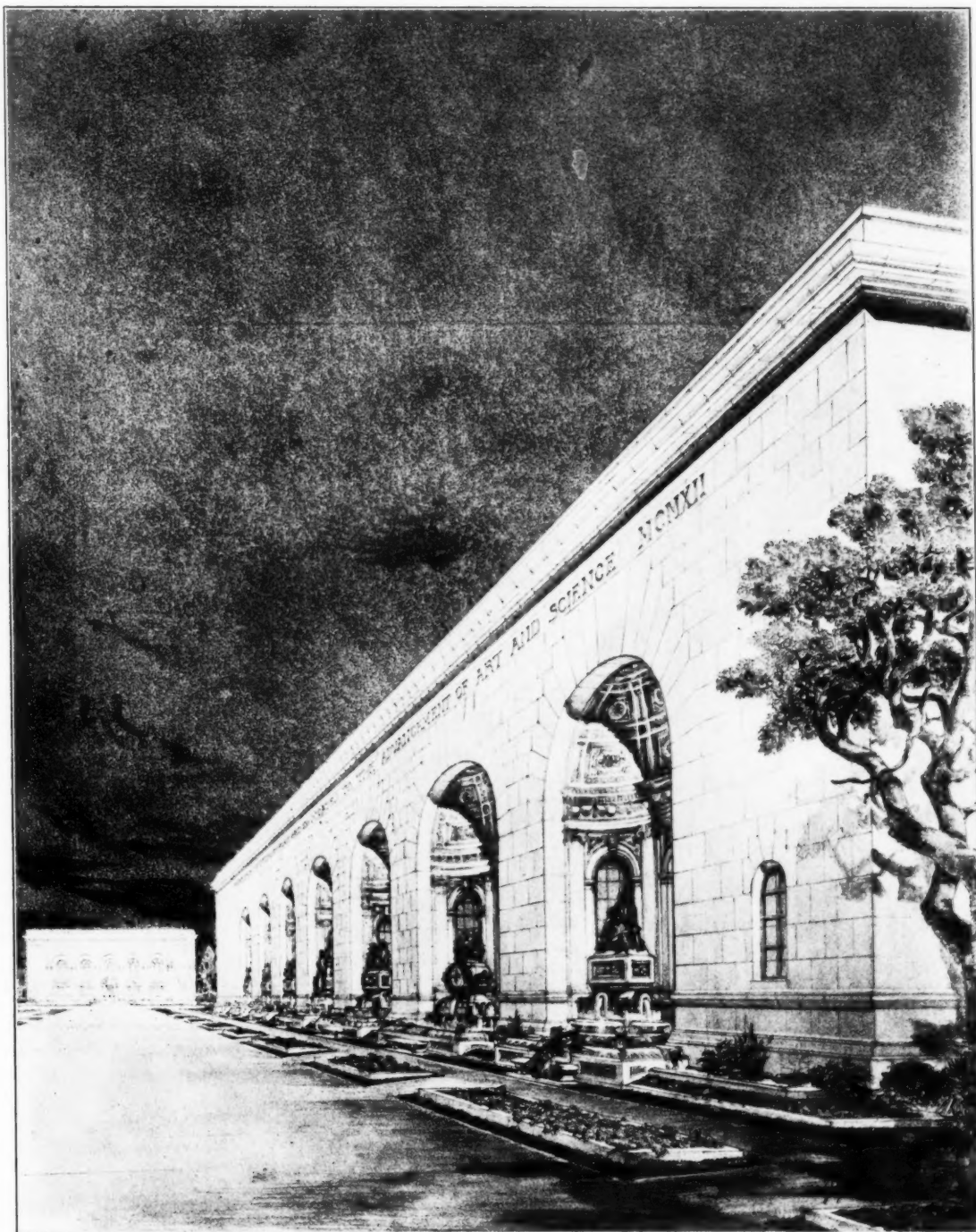
MOST PEOPLE have the erroneous idea that landscape effects are only possible on a large place. While it is true that a large place has greater possibilities, it is also true that even a small place has more possibilities than most people can conceive. Too often the small yard is made into a home by building thereon a house without any thought of the surrounding conditions or any planning of the yard. Thus it is that the house is placed too near the street and in the center of the lot. There is no room for either a small front yard or a side lawn. To make matters worse, the sidewalk leading around the house to the back porch is generally placed on the wrong side and the back steps lead into the back yard instead of to the side of the house.

To show the possibilities of a small yard, let us take a lot 90 feet front by 150 feet in depth. The way such a yard is generally arranged is shown in Figure 1. The house is placed in the center of the lot, this leaving no room for a lawn space on either side. The front steps are placed in the center of the front porch and a like arrangement followed with the back steps. In going to the kitchen porch it is then necessary to go into the back yard and turn facing the front again, a large portion of the back yard being taken up with the back steps.

In the planting arrangements, the trees have all been placed in straight rows. Possibly they are put that way to show how we can improve upon nature's planting method. Shrubs as individual specimens are scattered here and there over the lawn with a star-shaped flower bed on one side of the front walk and a crescent-shaped bed on the other. Such a plan, or some features of it, is not uncommon, notwithstanding all that has been said and written about mass planting and the advantages of an open centered lawn effect.

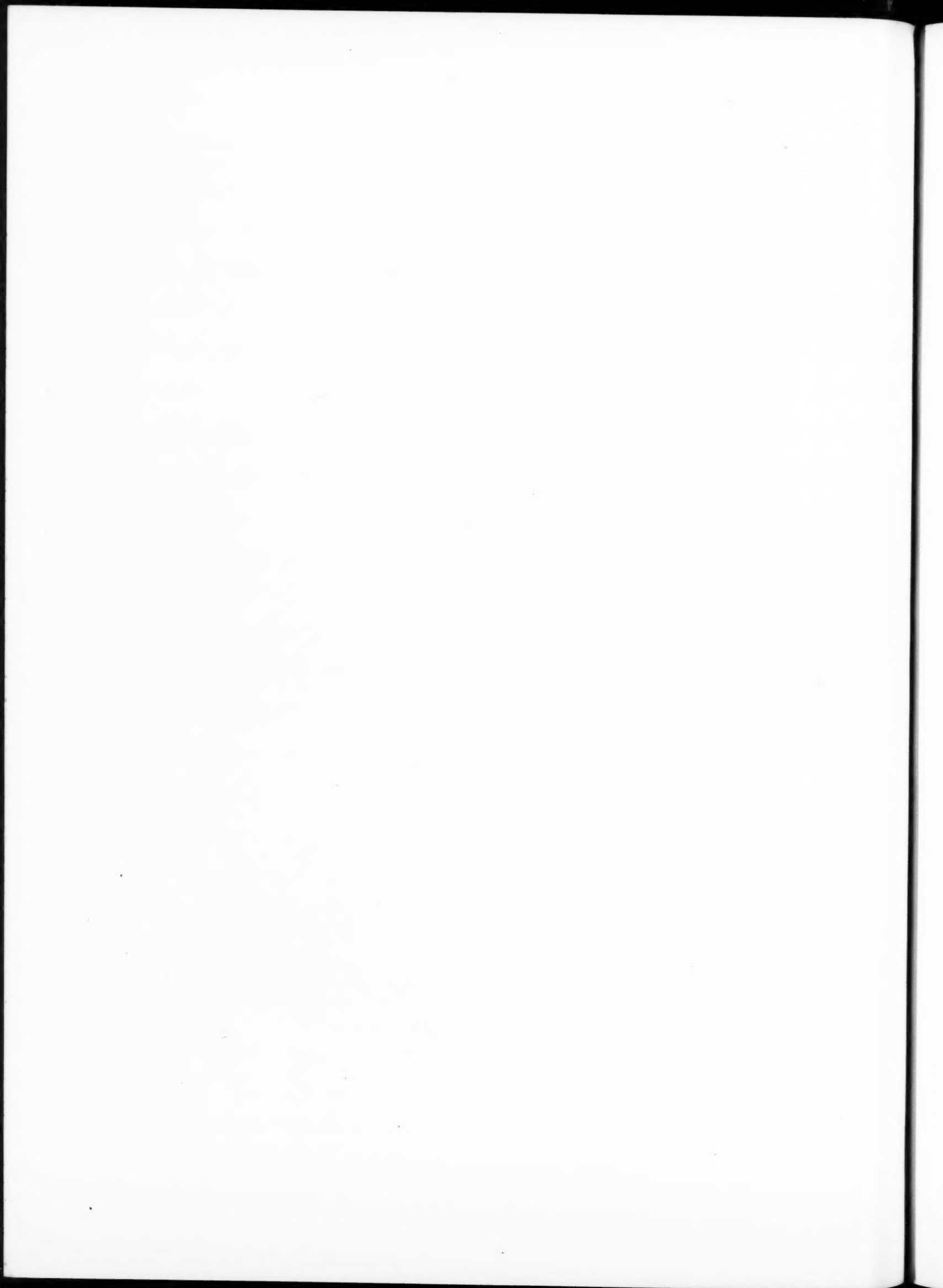
To show the possibilities of such a lot, we have but to examine the plan shown in Figure 2. Here we have the house located at one side—six feet from the lot boundary. This leaves ample lawn space on the other side of the lot. The front and back steps are arranged to furnish the greatest economy of space and saving of footsteps, the back steps leading direct to the kitchen door. The trees have been so placed as to give the house a setting or framework of nature. The boundaries of the lot are planted with mass effects, while next to the front porch occurs a planting to connect the house and lawn. This takes away the otherwise bare effect of the house foundations. At the back corner of the house is placed a group of shrubs which serves to screen a portion of the back yard—this portion being used as a clothes yard. Extending out from the side planting is another group of shrubs, leaving only a vista between the two extended groups. Through this vista the back yard is seen, giving the impression of greater area by a shutting off of a part of the view. In the center of the yard is nothing but green grass—one of God's best gifts to man.

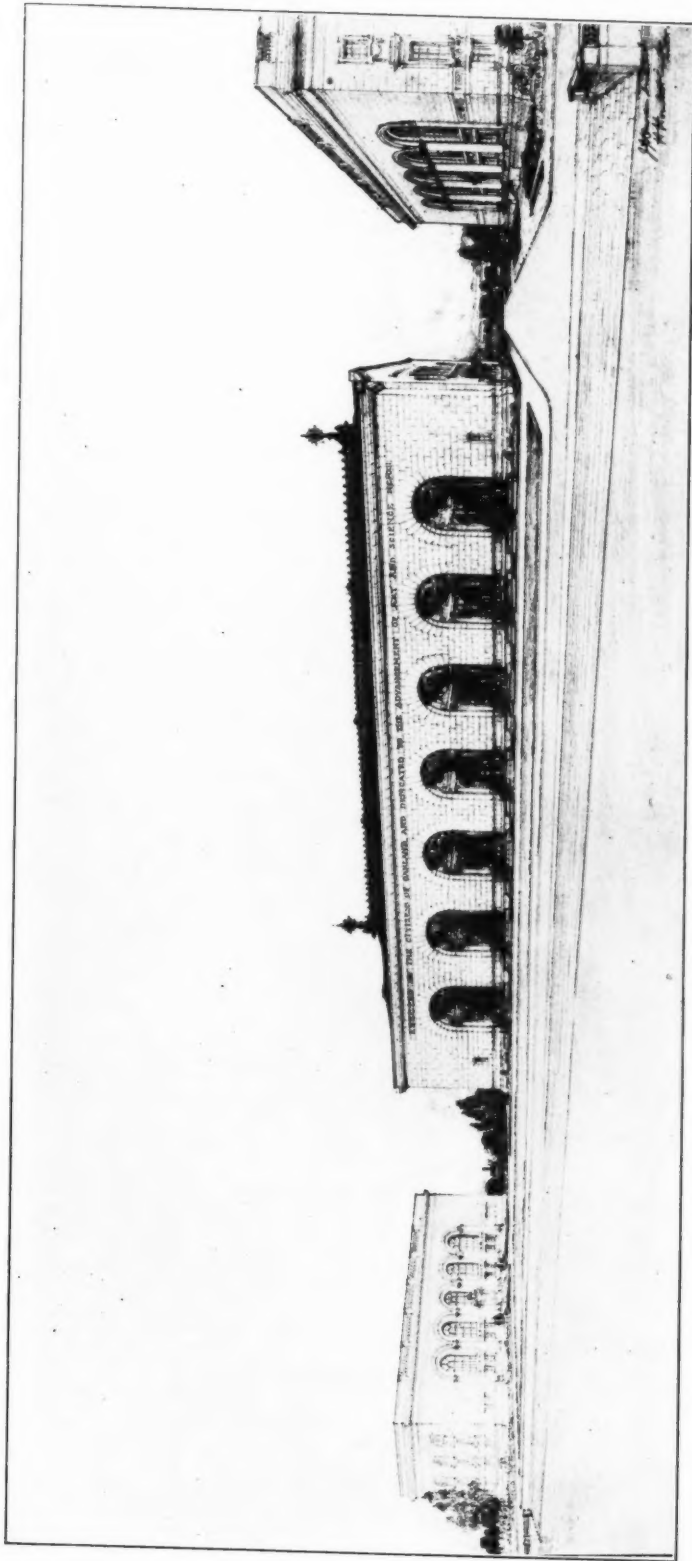
The two plans here shown are worthy of deep thought. The one is complex, costly to maintain and unsatisfactory in appearance. The other possesses simplicity, economy and beauty. And so it is that even a small place has possibilities if we but study them out properly. In fact, the smaller the home yard, the more careful we should be in the arrangement of its furnishings.



Perspective View of North Elevation, Auditorium, Oakland, California
John J. Donovan, Architect

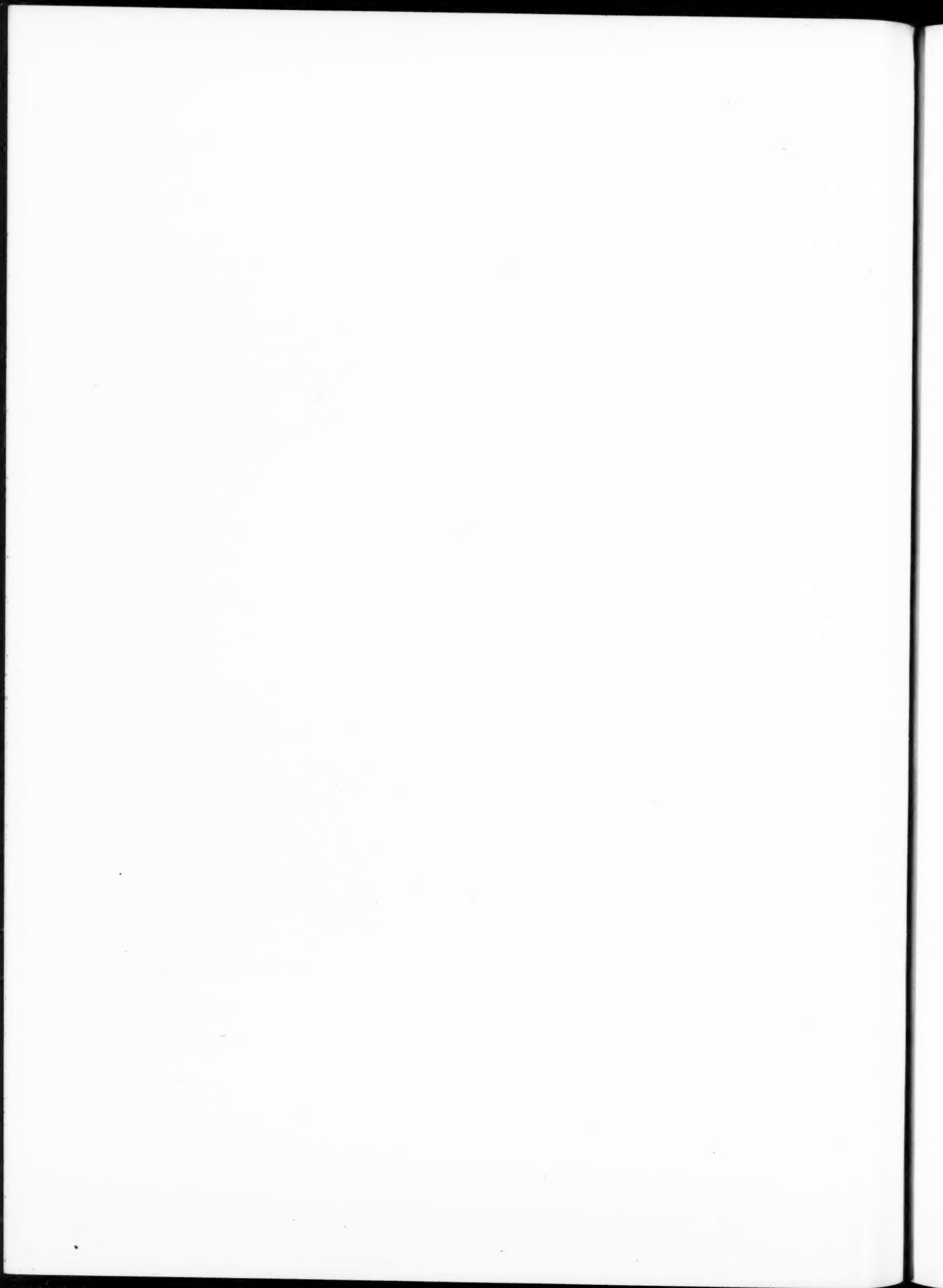
PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July, 1912

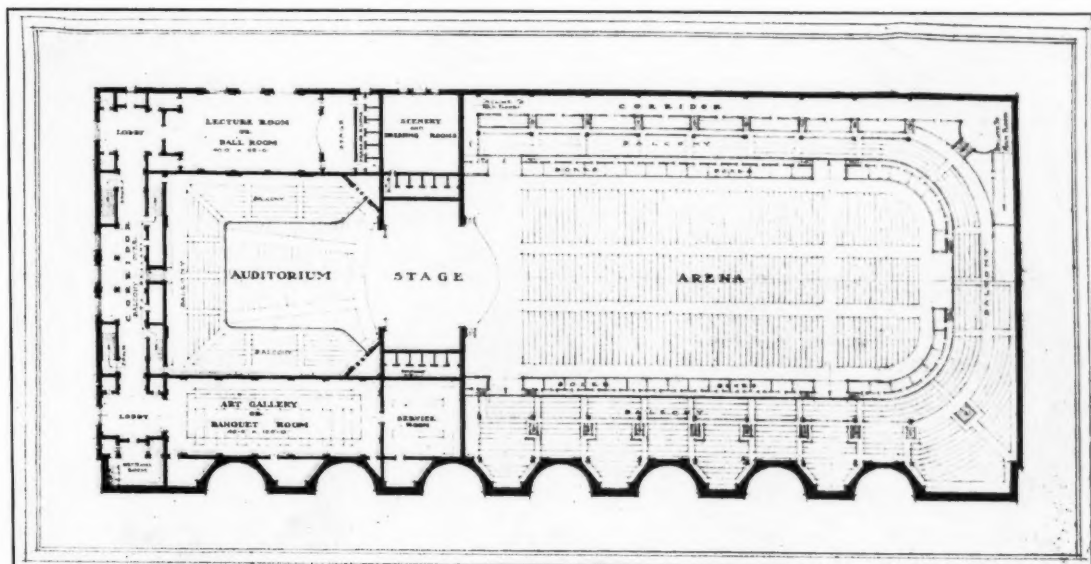




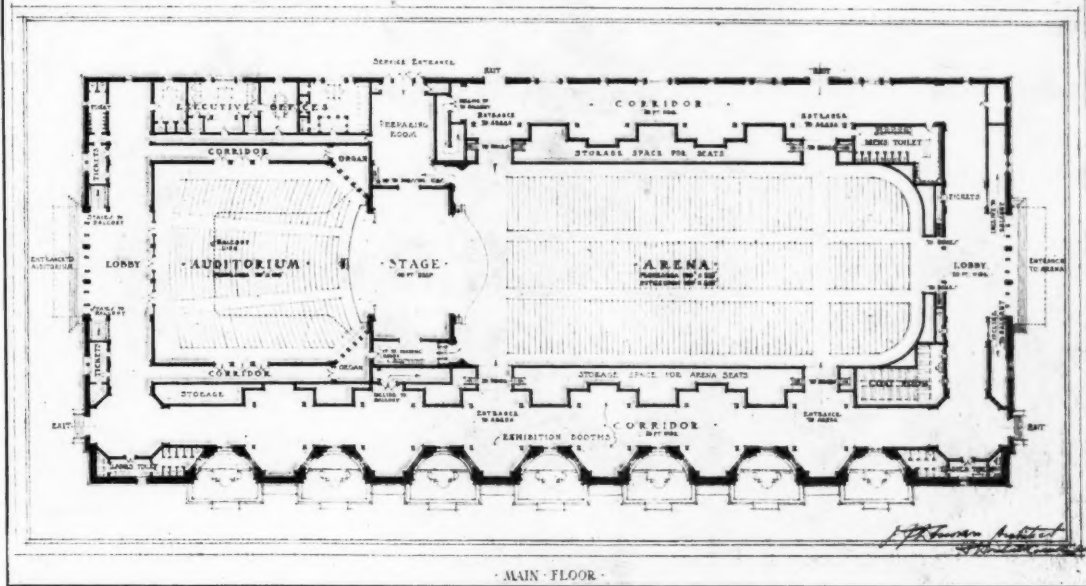
Perspective View of Elevation, Auditorium, Oakland, California
John J. Donovan, Architect

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July, 1912



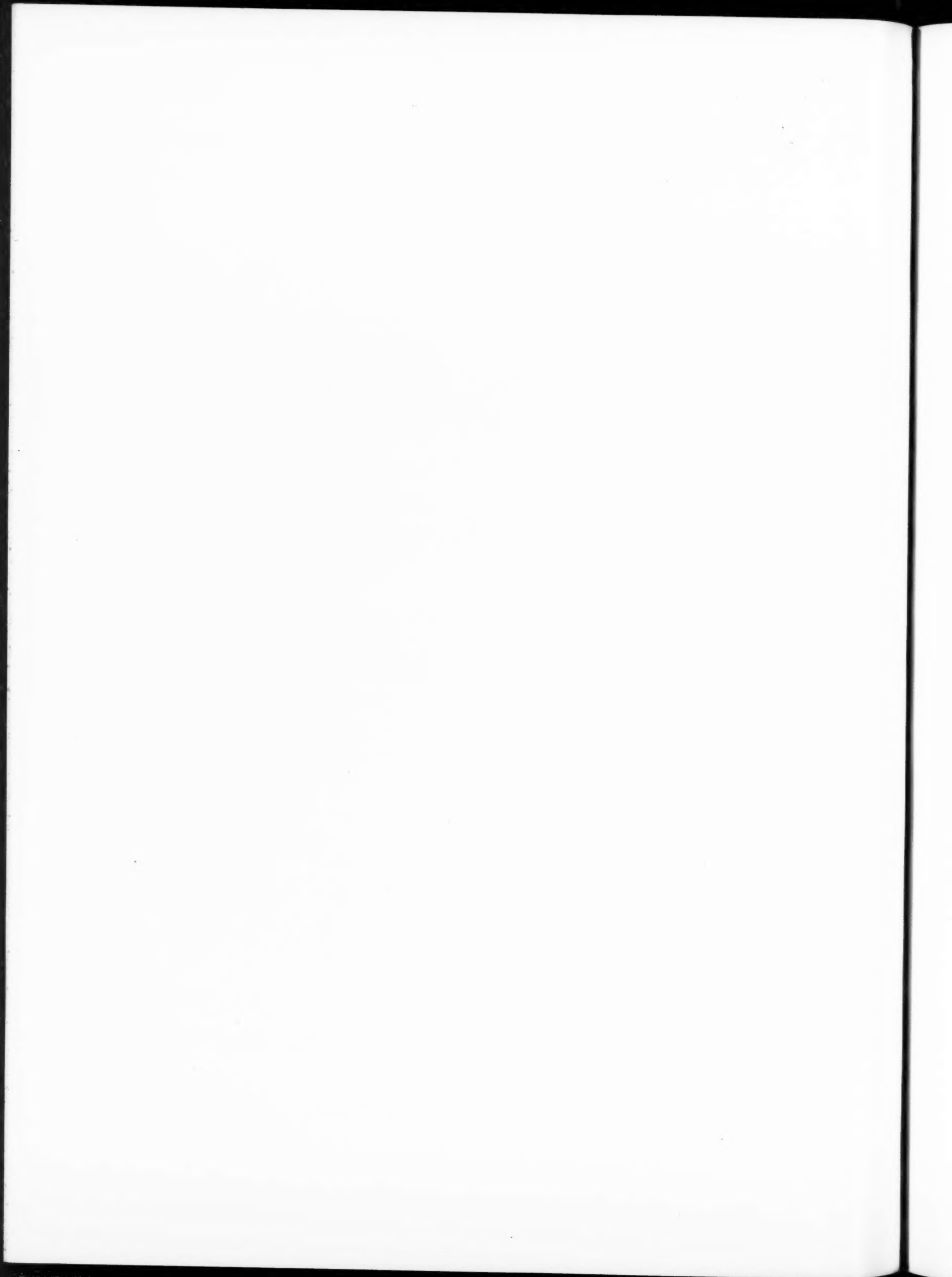


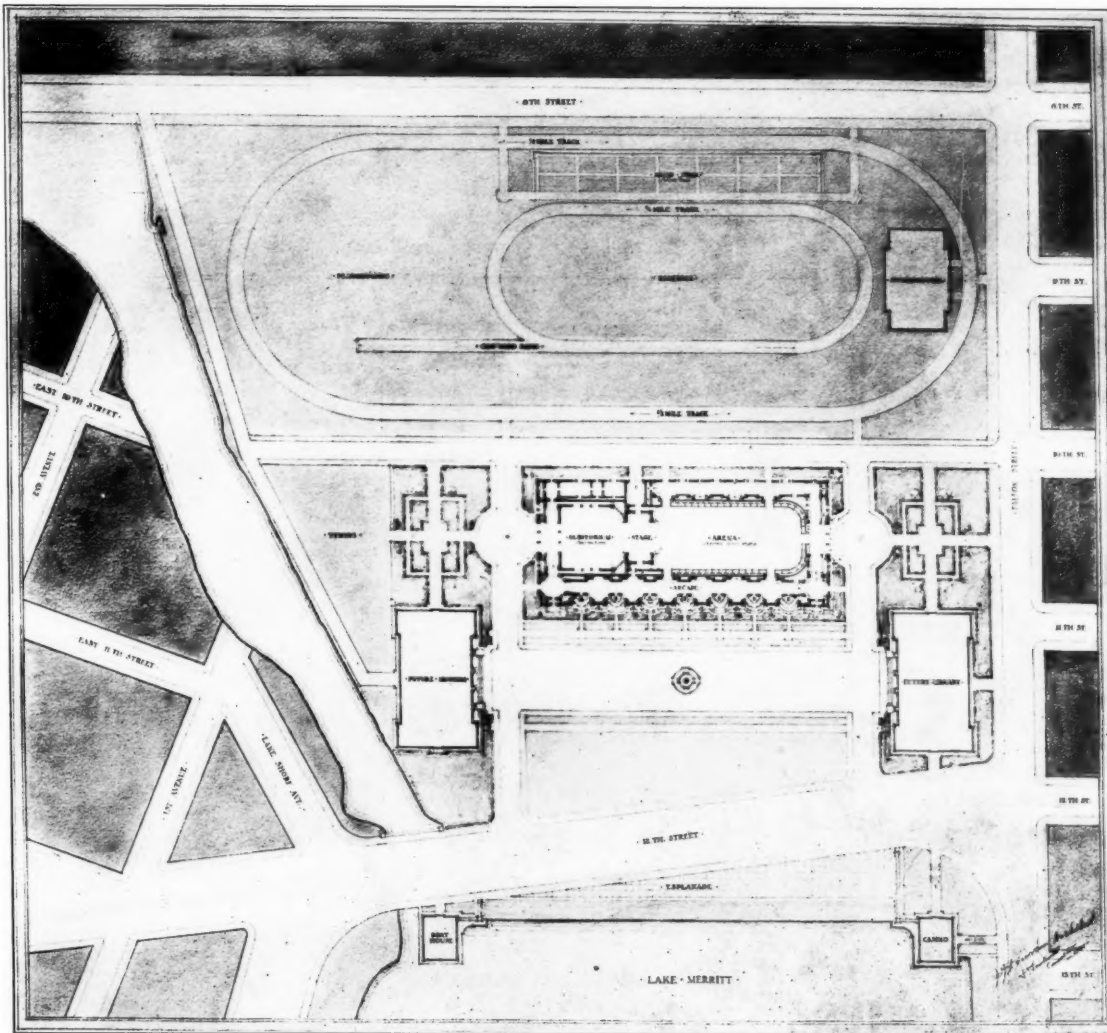
·SECOND FLOOR·



·MAIN FLOOR·

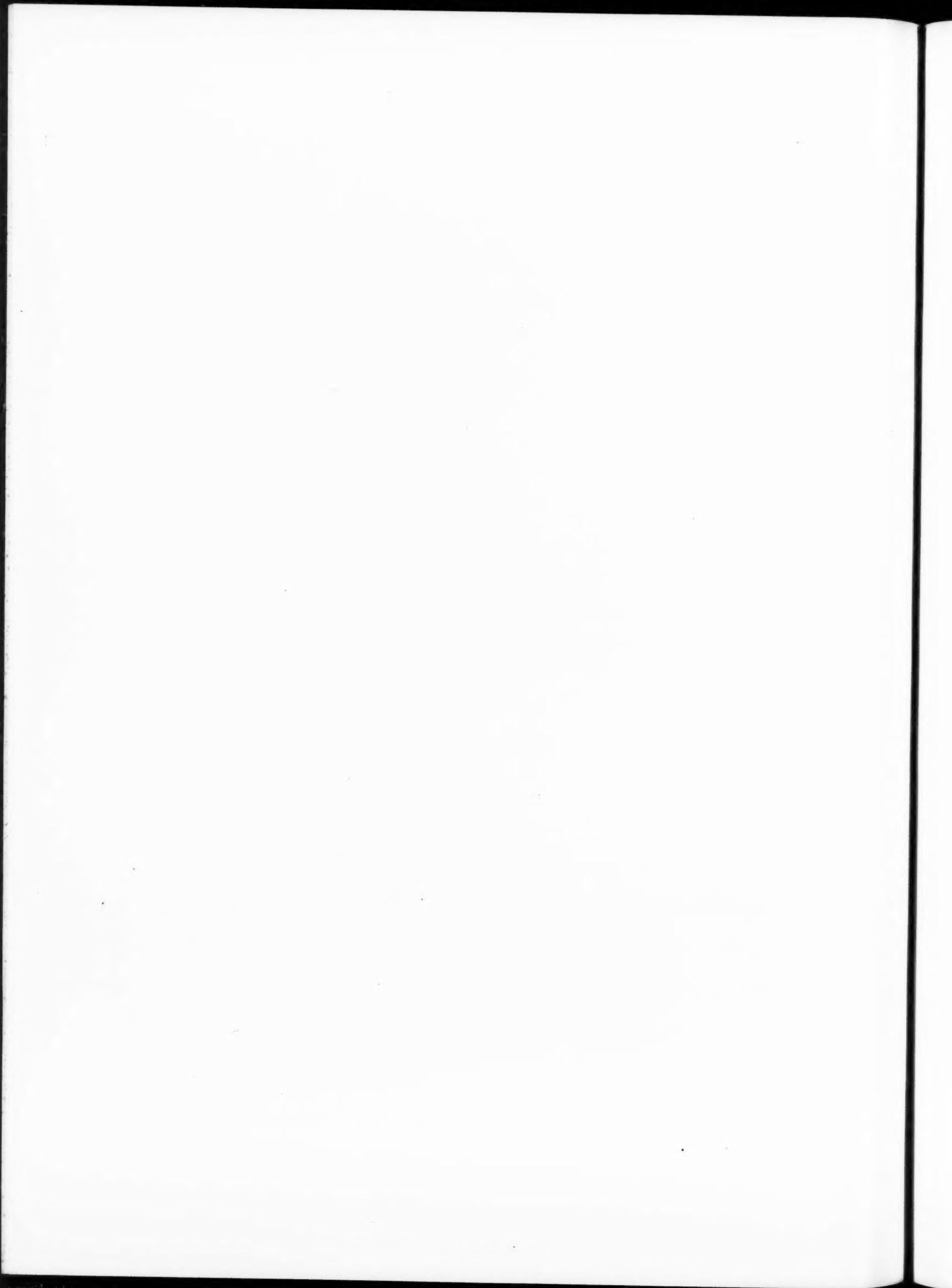
Floor Plans, Auditorium, Oakland, California
John J. Donovan, Architect

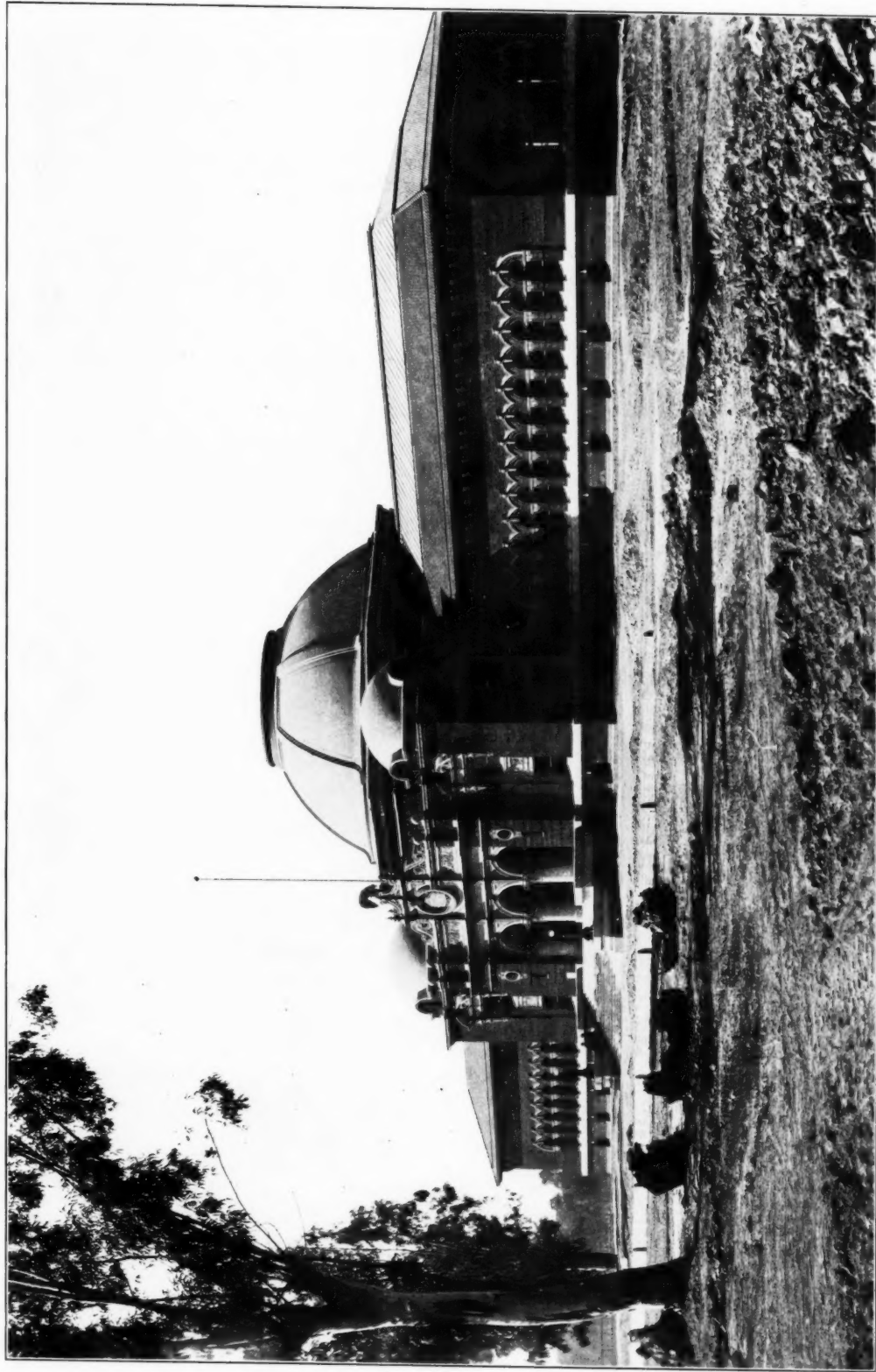




General Plan, Auditorium, Showing Development of Civic Center, Oakland, California
John J. Donovan, Architect

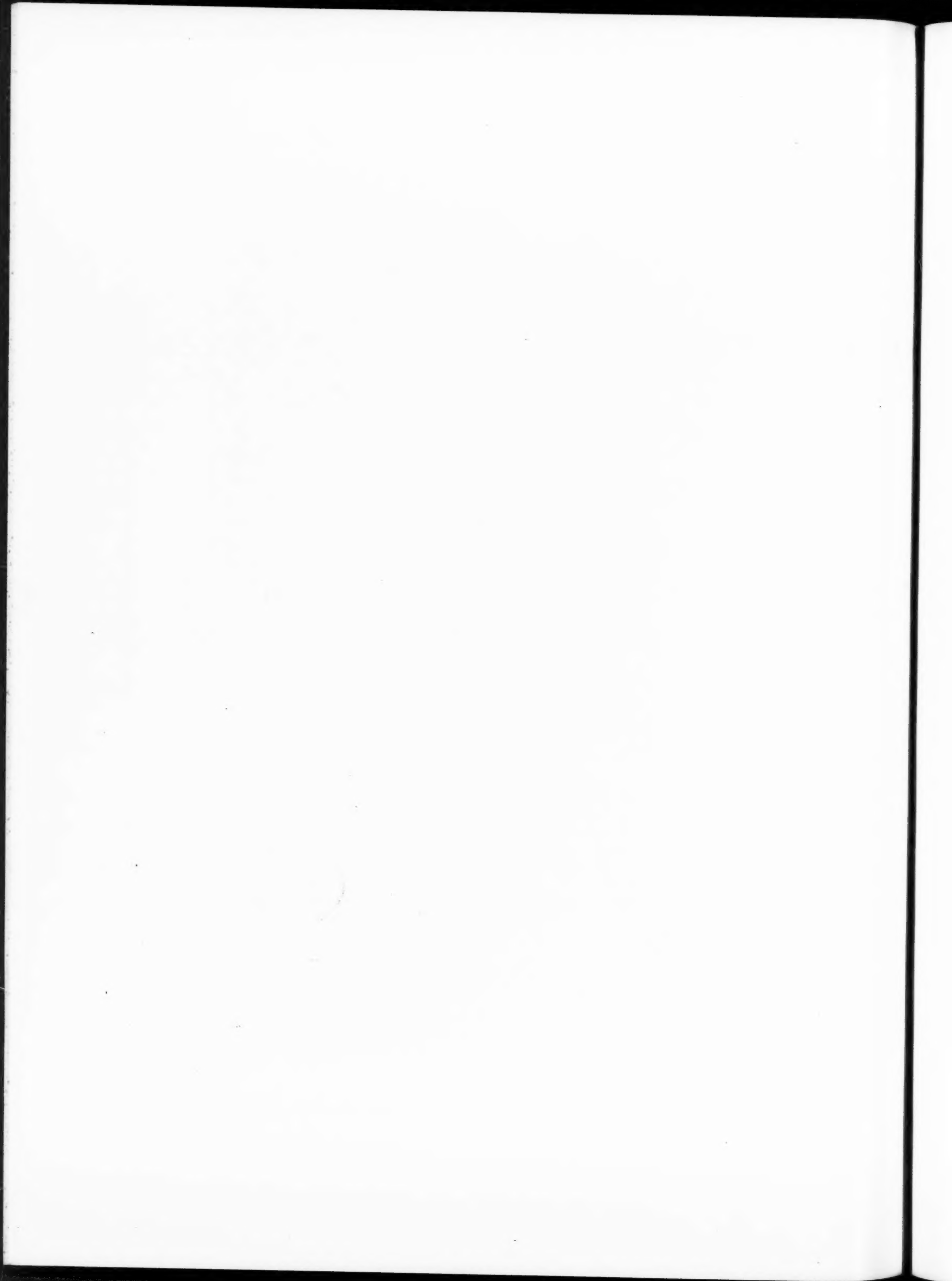
PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July, 1912





County Museum Building, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, California
Hudson & Munsell, Architects

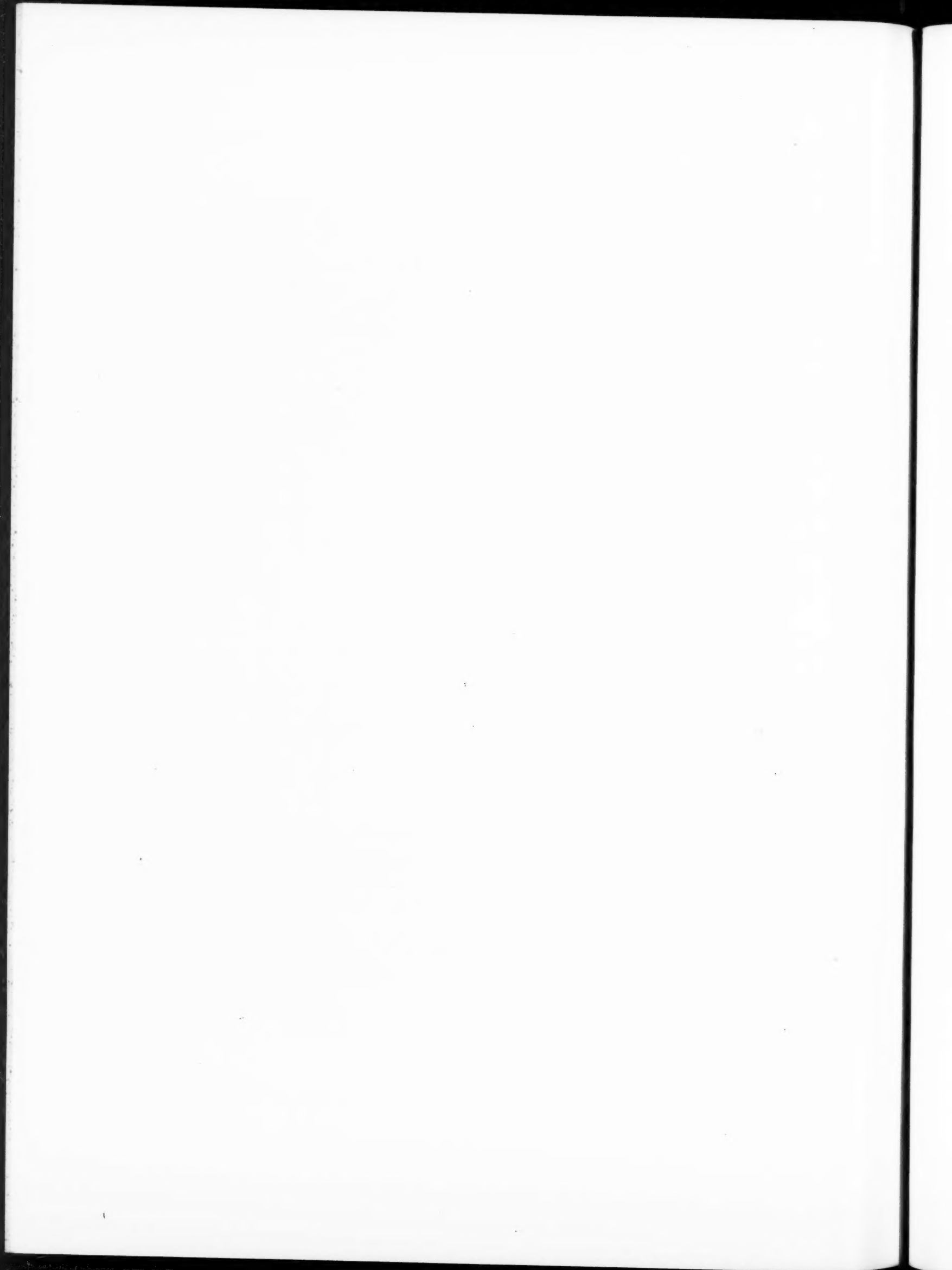
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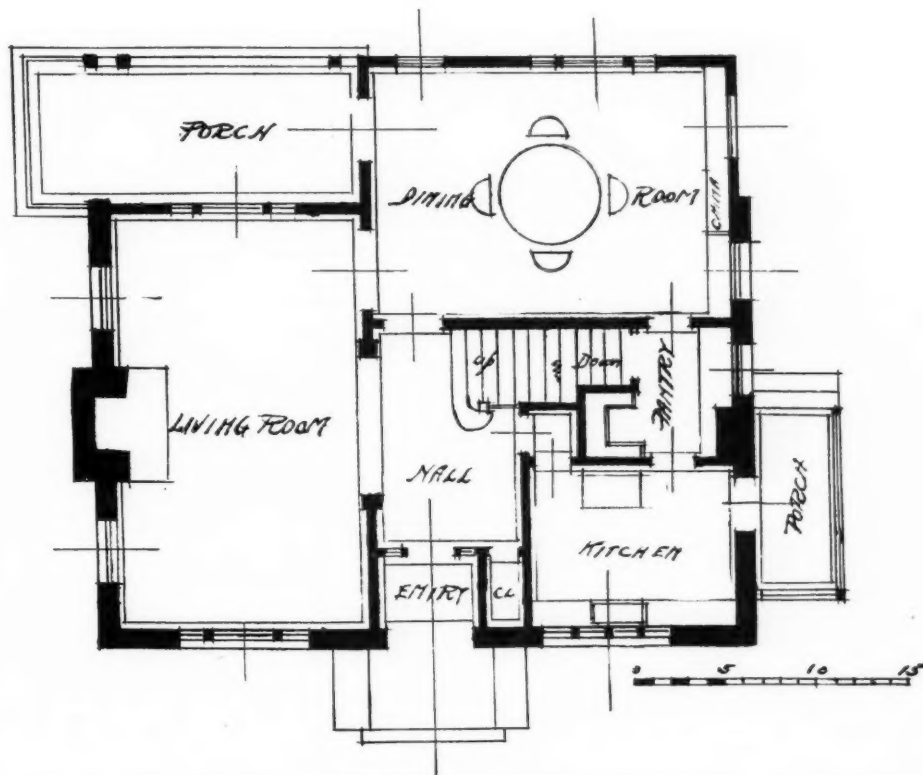
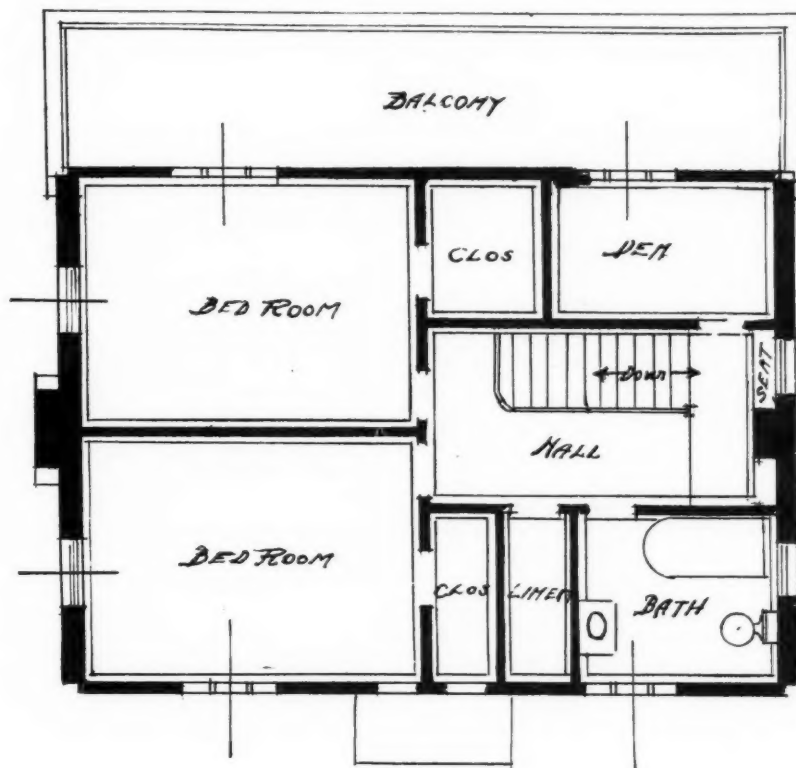




Residence of H. O. Fuhrburg, West Seattle, Washington
Clayton D. Wilson and Arthur L. Loveless, Architects

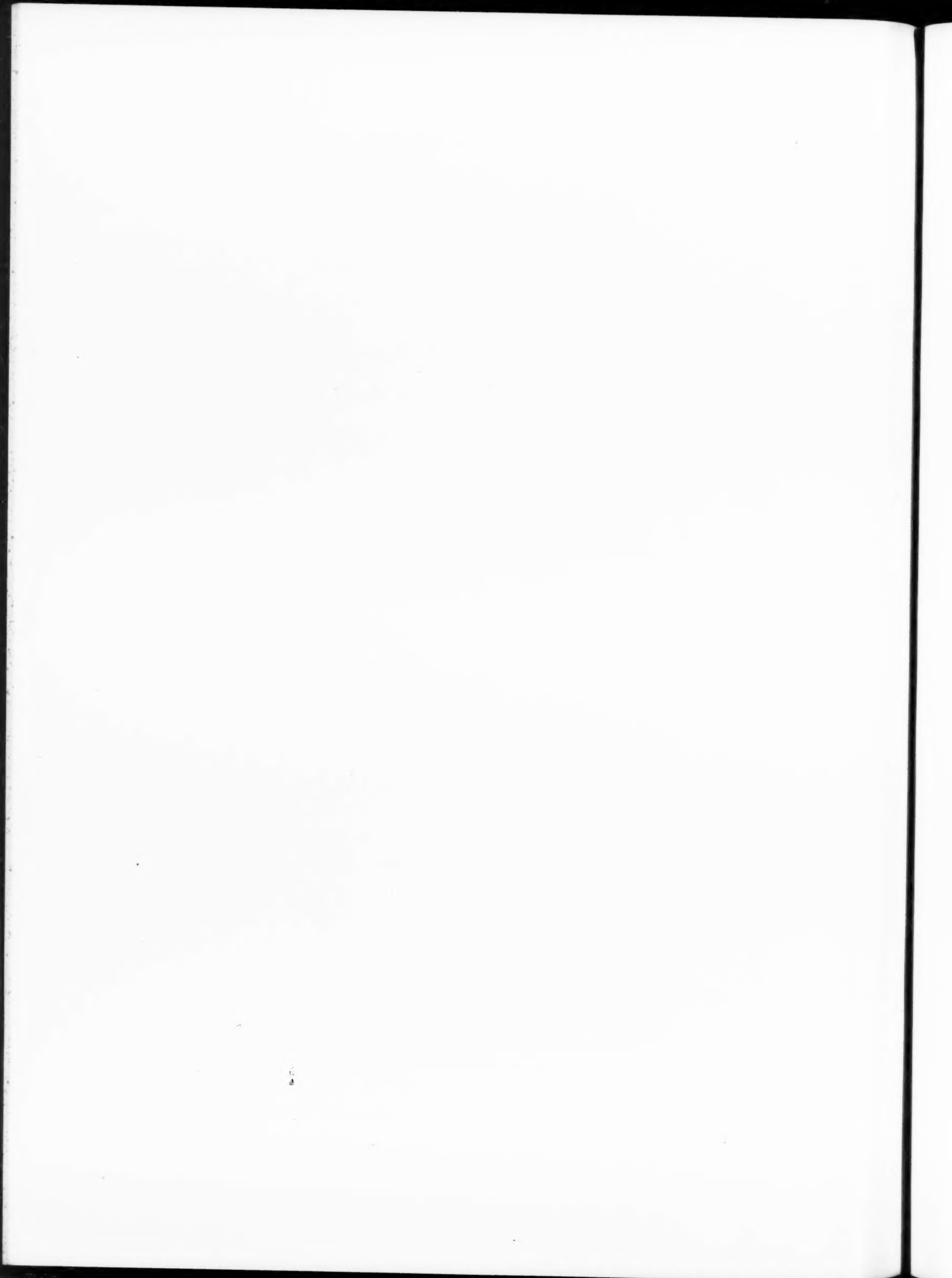
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July, 1912

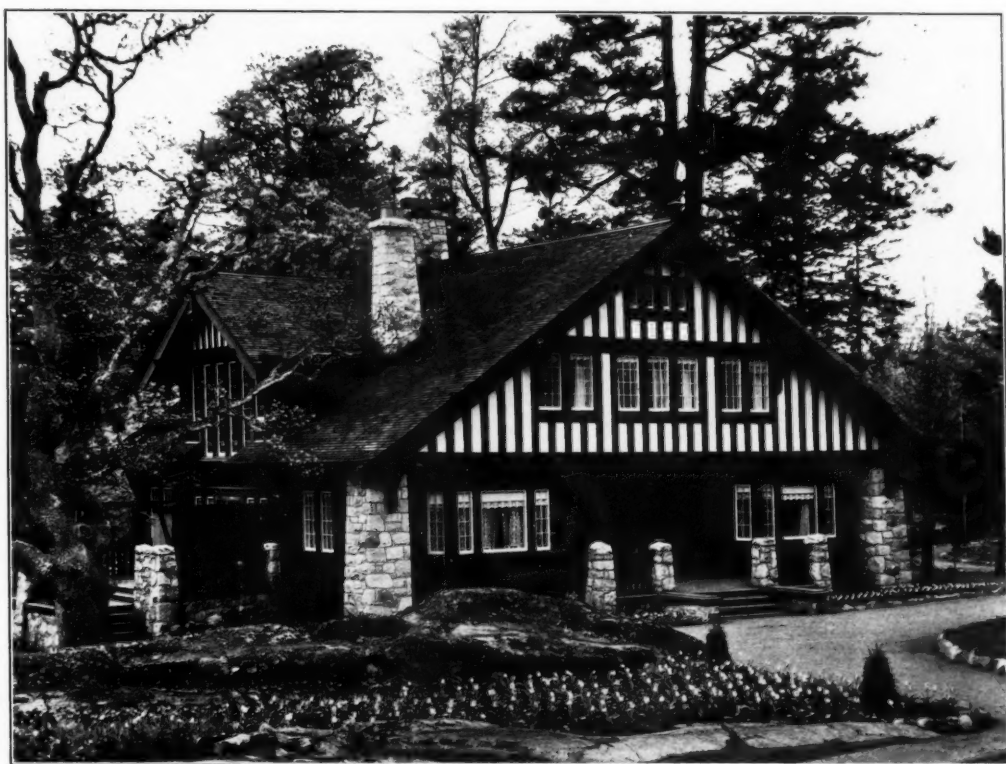




Floor Plans, Residence of H. O. Fuhrburg, West Seattle, Washington
 Clayton D. Wilson and Arthur L. Loveless, Architects

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
 July, 1912

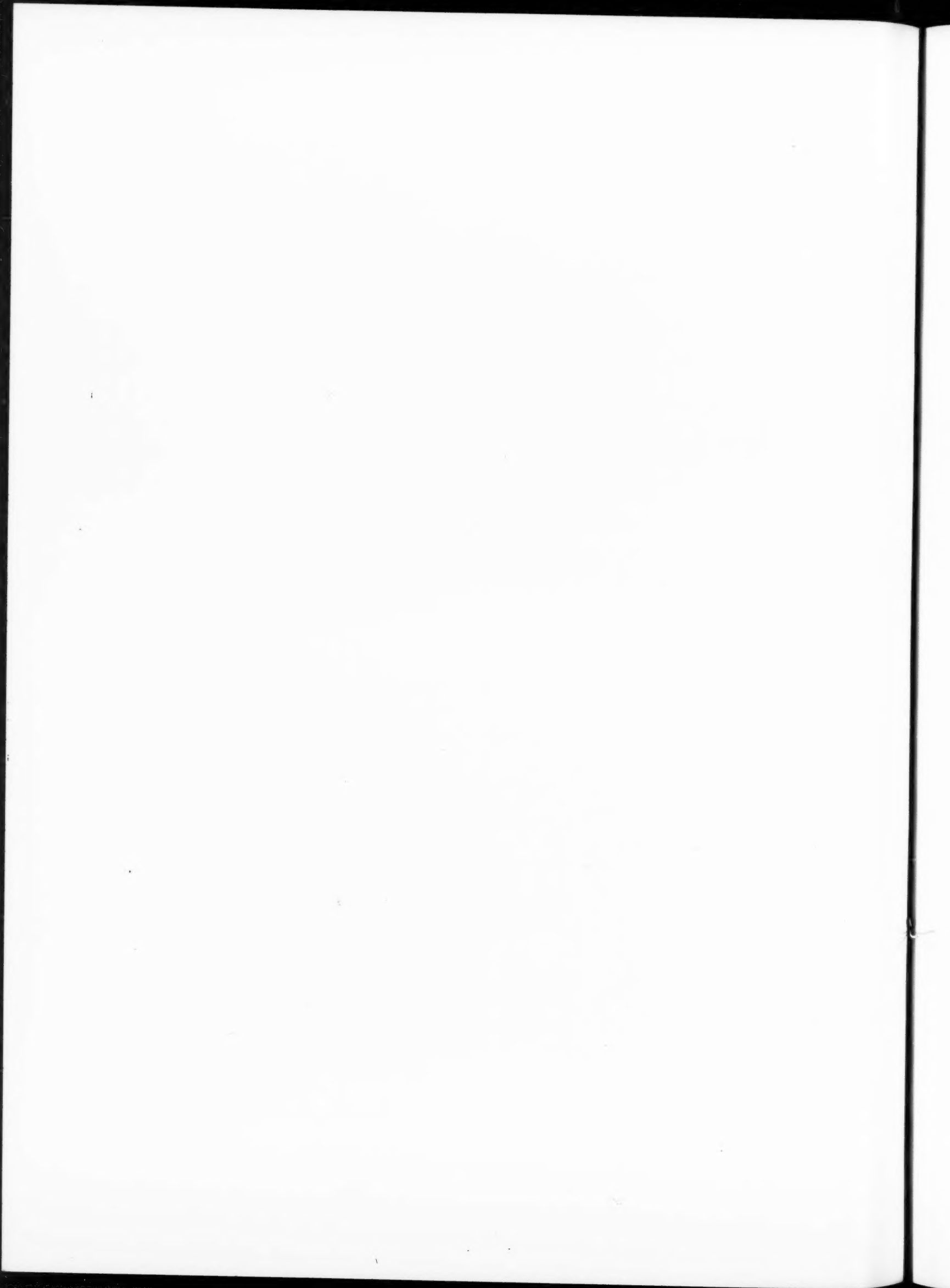




Residence of Major Audain, Foul Bay Road, Victoria, British Columbia
Samuel Maclure, Architect



Residence of T. H. Slater, (near) Victoria, British Columbia
Samuel Maclure, Architect

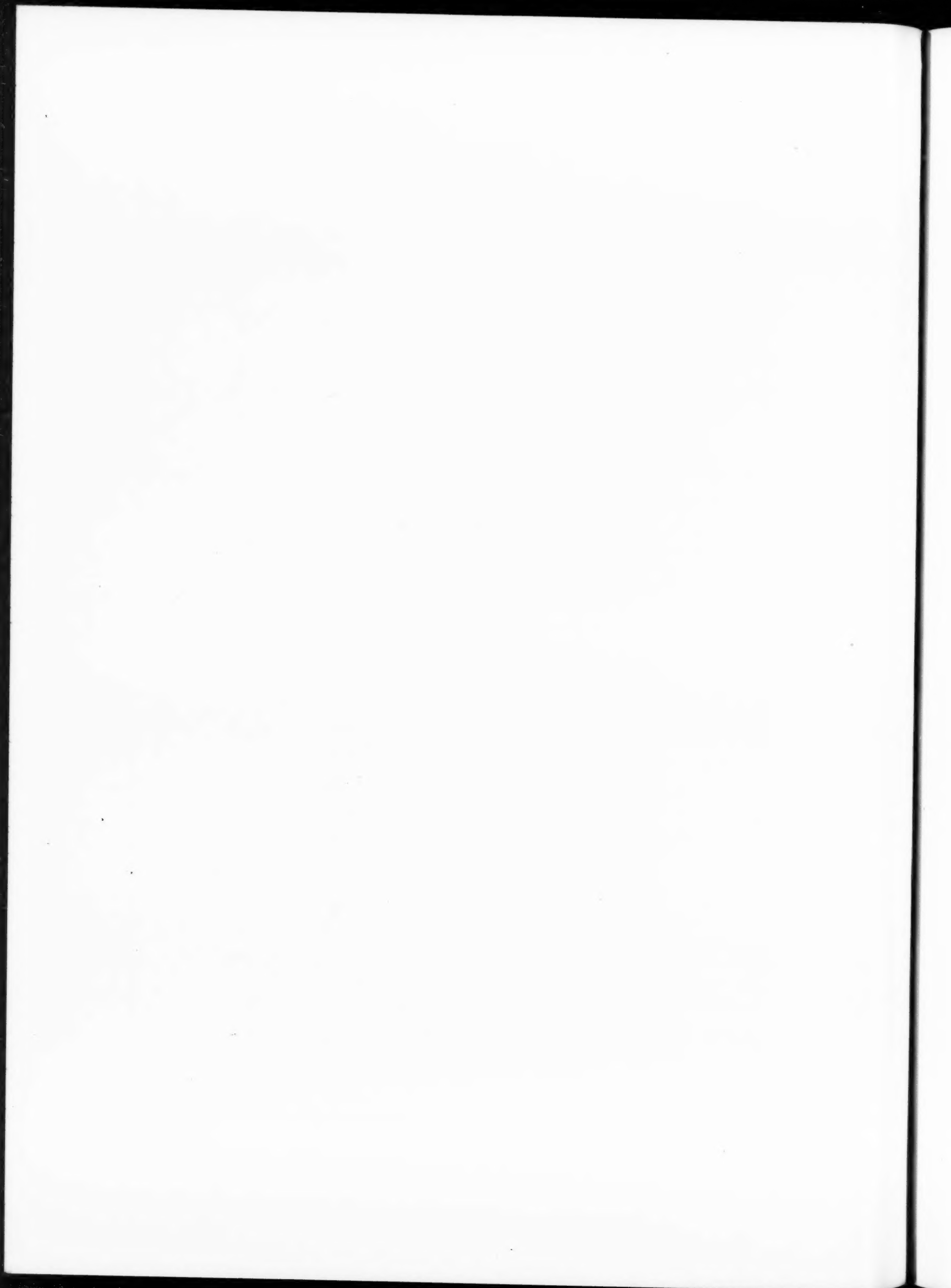




West Elevation, Residence of David J. Myers, Seattle, Washington
David J. Myers, Architect



Front Porch, Residence of David J. Myers, Seattle, Washington
David J. Myers, Architect



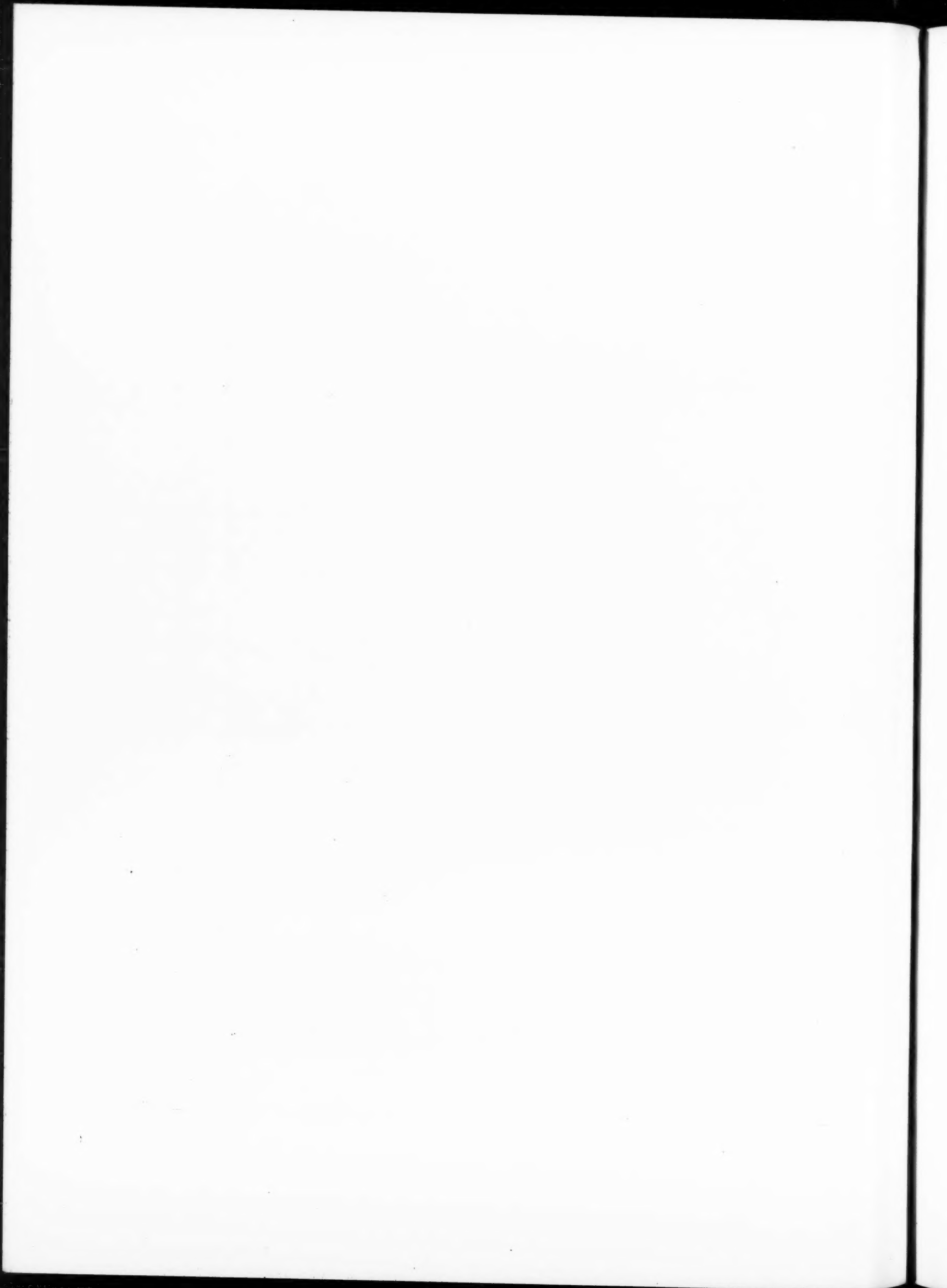


Living Room, Residence of David J. Myers, Seattle, Washington
David J. Myers, Architect



Living Room, Residence of David J. Myers, Seattle, Washington
David J. Myers, Architect

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July, 1912



M. L. Kline's Attractive Exhibit Rooms

There is no better or more favorably known business house in Portland than that of M. L. Kline, 84-86 Front street. For many years this house has been a favorite for all those seeking high class plumbing fixtures and steam supplies and fittings.

While M. L. Kline follows the established custom of issuing a catalogue, he augments its usefulness to the buyer by conducting commodious sample rooms, specially

their absolute cleanliness and sanitary qualities. The array of gleaming white is almost dazzling. The exhibit contains positively the latest word in plumbing fixtures and is up-to-the-minute in every particular. Here are gathered approximately 200 kinds of samples, and no two are alike. To the purchaser it should be a matter of great satisfaction to know that every article carries with it two absolute guarantees—one by the manufacturers and the other by the reputable house of M. L. Kline. And what is of equal importance is the fact that every fixture is sold at as reasonable



View of M. L. Kline's Display Room

devoted to the exhibit of sanitary plumbing supplies and fixtures. Increasing yearly, as he has done his immense stock, and of showing in wide display the goods of the leading manufacturers, Mr. Kline has found that additional floor space for the exhibit rooms, where each sample could be shown to the best advantage without crowding, became a paramount necessity. Thus the exhibit gradually has grown. New departments have been opened, where the numerous varieties of plumbing fixtures are specialized upon and segregated. At the present time the floor space, including the large exhibit room and mezzanine floor and several smaller rooms opening into it, are equal to a total area of 3200 square feet.

A passenger elevator has been provided to carry visitors and prospective purchasers to the second floor, where are located the exhibit rooms. The vast variety of fixtures, in solid porcelain and enameled iron, impress the beholder with

price as is commensurate with its high quality. Among the prominent manufacturers whose products find representation in the exhibit are the well known firms of: The Standard Manufacturing Company, Trenton Pottery Company, William Heap & Son, well known high grade "Faultless" closet combinations.

The business house of M. L. Kline is most conveniently located in the wholesale business district and but a short distance removed from the retail district at Third and Washington streets, and is therefore readily accessible.

The advantages offered to the prospective purchaser in the large and varied assortment of bath tubs, big and little, wash bowls, toilets of various kinds, porcelain drinking fountains, etc., is perfectly evident. Being placed in position, the fixtures show exactly how they will appear when installed, and there, too, is the added advantage of the products of more than one manufacturer, so the good points of each may find comparison with the others.

A point specially worthy of note are the sanitary plumbing fixtures and toilet accessories for schools. Another equally important is the great display of the bubbling drinking fountains, in white porcelain, so justly popular with the public at this time because of their absolute cleanliness and perfect sanitary qualities.



By conservative business methods Mr. Kline has built up an excellent business and one that is liberally patronized—and deservedly so. He specially invites visitors and prospective purchasers to call and inspect the exhibit rooms above described, for they will there find much to interest them and all will be assured of courteous treatment.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Architect Earl A. Roberts has returned from a business trip to Roseburg, Oregon.

Architect W. H. Weeks, San Francisco, California, announces his removal from 251 Kearney street to 75-77 Post street, near Kearney street.

W. S. Barnes is now associated with the sales force of F. T. Crowe & Company's local office.

Architect Wayne L. Mills has opened an office at 403 Couch building.

Architects Leeper & Nelson, Tacoma, Wash., have moved from 514 National Realty building to suite 413 Savage-Scofield building.

C. A. Bartz, general contractor, of Tacoma, Wash., spent several days in Portland on business.

The Riverside Portland Cement Company have moved their office from 421 Railway Exchange to suite 310 and 311, same building.

Architect Lewis I. Thompson has returned from a two weeks' trip to California.

The Lithic Manufacturing Company have moved their office from 625 to 600 Yeon building.

F. Manson White has opened an architectural office at 342½ Washington street.

Ira A. Worsfold, of Waukegan, Illinois, has opened an architectural office in the Masonic building, Corvallis, Oregon.

Architects Cowley & Rigg, of Spokane, Wash., have opened an office at Edmonton, Alberta.

The Newberg Brick & Tile Company, formerly located at 605 Board of Trade building, have moved their offices to 716, same building.

Architect C. Lewis Wilson, Northern Bank building, Seattle, Wash., is on an extended business trip East.

Butterworth-St. Helen Company have moved from 464 Washington street to their new quarters, 427 Alder street.

George Cherry, of the P. L. Cherry Company, has returned from an extended business trip to San Francisco and Southern California.

Architect Clair H. Bristow has moved his architectural office from 501 Maegley-Tichner, to 301-316 Central building, Tenth and Alder streets.

Mr. Allen, J. Olson, of Olson & Johnson, general contractors,

Missoula, Montana, has returned after spending a week in Portland, attending the Elks' convention.

Architect R. F. Lawrence, of the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., has resigned and has opened an office, where he will engage in private practice.

G. W. Yore, formerly with the Gillen-Chambers Company, is now associated with the local branch of the Contractors' Equipment Company, Eighteenth and Upshur streets.

George Harold Smith, who has been connected with the architectural office of R. N. Hockenberry & Company, is now with Architect Robert F. Tegan, in the Swetland building.

H. J. Lambert will have charge of the local territory for the American Radiator Company, with headquarters at 703 Yeon building.

Mr. Charlton B. Perkins, manager of the Oregon Acetylene Lighting Company, 221½ Morrison street, has returned from an extended trip to California.

Architect John Graham, with offices in the Lyon building, Seattle, Wash., has returned from an extended business trip in the East.

L. A. Clapp, manager of Architect H. S. Griffith's Vancouver, B. C., office, has returned after attending the Elks' convention, which was held in Portland.

Architect Allan Stroud, of Vancouver, B. C., spent several days in Portland on business. Mr. Stroud reports that he will move to his new quarters in the Welton building August 1.

A partnership has been formed between Edward T. Root and James H. Hoose. The new firm will be known as Root and Hoose, and they will continue the practice of architecture at their present location, 409-11 Commercial Club building.

J. D. Sullivan, of Salt Lake, president of the Sullivan Tile Company, was a recent visitor at their local office. Mr. Sullivan reports business very good, and one of their latest contracts was to furnish 140,000 square feet of tile for the Salt Lake High School.

R. Kugel, manager of the Baltimore Artistic Furniture Company, 411 Alder street, has returned from an extended business trip to Southern Oregon, and reports having done a big business.

E. E. Gilmer, connected with Timms, Cress & Company, has secured the contract for furnishing and installing Pedrara Mexican Onyx in the Rex Theater, at Eugene, Ore. Nearly 1000 square feet will be required for this job.

The Tenino Stone Company, Inc., Tenino, Wash., are now busy getting out the stone for the Olympia Federal building. In addition to the Federal building which they are now getting out at Walla Walla, Wash., they also have a large Presbyterian Church there, also considerable work coming in from Vancouver, B. C.

R. B. Moodie, formerly with the advertising department of the "Short Line" with headquarters in Denver and Colorado Springs, has resigned his position, and is now in the advertising department of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company.

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company's new studio is nearly finished at East Tenth and Lincoln streets. When finished it will be the most modern and best equipped plant on the coast.

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company report doing the work on the theater at Eleventh and Washington streets. They also have the contract to do the plastering on the Failing School, and the stone work on the Y. W. C. A. addition.

The Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company, of Spokane, Wash., have started the delivery of terra cotta on the Washington County Court House at Hillsboro, Oregon, and the United States Bank building at Vancouver, Wash.

The Builders Exchange have added an employment bureau where all classes of mechanics will be supplied. This is a new feature for the Exchange, and one that will be greatly appreciated by its many members.

The Lithic Manufacturing Company have finished the Raecolith floors in the Lincoln High School and will soon start work on the Raecolith floors at the State Asylum at Pendleton, Oregon. This will be one of the largest composition floor jobs done on this coast.

The Pacific Iron Works report having been very busy the past 60 days getting out 100 tons of steel for the United States Bank building, Vancouver, Wash.; 50 tons for the Darby-Lafkey building at Salem, Oregon; 10 large steel trusses for Aberdeen, Wash., and a great many smaller jobs.

The Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., furnished the ruffled brick, hollow common brick and roofing tile on the County Museum building, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, shown in this issue. The P. L. Cherry Company, 306 Lumber Exchange building, are the Northwest agents for this well-known product.

The Newberg Brick & Tile Company, with offices at 716 Board of Trade building, are furnishing "Newberg Red" face brick for a hotel for the Wright Investment Company, Twenty-third and Hoyt streets; "Ruffled brick" for the "Belle Court Apartments," Trinity Place; the Metropolitan Investment and Improvement Company, and are also furnishing "Ruffled brick" for a residence for the Chapin-Herlow Mortgage and Trust Company, Frank A. Steele, builder, Laurelhurst.

The Oregon Engraving Company is accomplishing some unusually creditable work these days. Its work has always been meritorious. Of late it has brought out some very excellent color effects that have been favorably commented upon. Notable among these is the picture of an Indian squaw and papoose, and a rose picture, the colorings of which are beautiful. The company will occupy its quarters in the new Journal building, on and after August 1.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Residence—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for W. H. Lawson, to cost \$5,000.

Residence—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for Joe Basler, to cost \$5,500.

Factory—Architect Lewis I. Thompson prepared plans for a two-story brick factory, to be built in St. Johns, for the Portland Woolen Mills Co.

Church—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for re-building the Anabel Presbyterian Church, at a cost of about \$4,000.

Fire Station—Battalion Chief Holden prepared plans for a fire station, to be built in Montavilla, at a cost of \$7,500.

Flats—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for two two-story frame flat buildings, to cost \$5,000 or \$8,000 each.

Residence—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Company prepared plans for an eight-room tapestry brick residence, to be built in Grants Pass, for K. McNeill, to cost \$8,000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a seven-room Dutch Colonial residence, for M. B. Meachen.

Residence—Architect Aaron H. Gould prepared plans for a two-story eight-room Dutch Colonial residence for J. F. Maginnis.

Warehouse—Architects Goodrich & Goodrich prepared plans for a three-story frame warehouse, to be built on the East Side.

Office Building—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a one and one-half-story concrete office building, for the St. Helen's Lumber Company.

Hotel—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a \$15,000 frame hotel building, to be erected at Neakahnne Mountain, for S. G. Reid.

Apartment House—Architect J. S. Adkins prepared plans for a three-story frame apartment house, to cost \$20,000, to be built for Mrs. A. R. Rindle.

School Building—Architects Kingsbury & Carey prepared plans for a two-story frame school building, to be erected at Lafayette, at a cost of \$12,000.

Bungalow—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a \$2,500 bungalow, for T. S. Emerson.

Residence—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for an eleven-room Dutch Colonial residence to be built on Arlington Heights for E. B. Hazen.

Cottages—Architect F. Manson White prepared plans for five summer cottages, to be built at Gearhart Park.

Fraternity House—Architect P. Chappel Browne prepared plans for a two-story frame building of twenty-two rooms to be erected at Corvallis, by Kappa Sigma Nu, to cost \$12,000.

School House—Architect Newton C. Gauntt prepared plans for a one-story frame school building, to be built at Plainview.

Business Building—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a two-story brick store and hotel building for D. B. Hanson, to cost \$12,000.

Garage—Architect Edward T. Root prepared plans for a three-story brick addition to the Packard Garage.

Remodeling—Architect Charles A. Henn prepared plans for remodeling the Portland Heights home of C. G. Briggs.

Flat—Architect George L. Thomas prepared plans for a two-story Colonial flat building for M. E. Stewart.

Apartment House—Architect A. C. Ewart prepared plans for a two-story frame apartment house, to be erected in Vancouver, B. C., at a cost of \$20,000.

Factory Building—Architect J. O. Wrenn prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete factory building for W. H. McMonies, to cost \$10,000.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for a two-story nine-room residence, to be built in Laurelhurst, by R. S. Hubler.

Residence—Architect Fred A. Legg prepared plans for a \$10,000 residence to be built in Salem, by Mrs. W. A. Cusick.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two-story eight-room residence for Mrs. H. P. McNary, to cost \$6,000.

Residences—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Co. prepared plans for two frame dwellings to be built by the Columbia Trust Company, in Alameda Park.

Library—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a \$10,000 brick Carnegie library building to be erected in McMinnville.

Residence—Architect Otto Kleeman prepared plans for a two-story Swiss Chalet to be built by Captain Paul H. Reimer, near Milwaukie.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a ten-room frame residence, to be built at Mt. Tabor, by M. B. Wells.

Assembling Plant—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach are preparing plans for a large assembling plant and offices for the Ford Motor Car Company.

Residence—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for a two-story Colonial residence, to cost \$5,000, for Mrs. John Valentine.

Business Building—Architect E. E. McClaran is preparing plans for a two-story brick building, to be erected in The Dalles, for Mrs. Matilda Baldwin.

Residences—Architect John W. Wilson prepared plans for two residences, to be built at Marshfield, by H. & R. Nerdrum.

OREGON.

Storage Plant—Florence. The Hurd Co-operative Packing Company will erect a cold-storage plant, at a cost of about \$15,000.

Business Block—Lakeview. Dr. Daly will build a two-story and basement brick business block.

Bank Building—Astoria. The Scandinavian-American Savings Bank are having plans prepared for a modern banking and office building.

Telephone Building—Hood River. Architect R. R. Bartlett prepared plans for a three-story brick building for the Home Telephone Company, to cost about \$20,000.

Power Plant—Bend. The Bend Water, Light & Power Company will build a brick or concrete electric power plant, to cost \$40,000.

Warehouse—Echo. The Henrietta Flour Mill Company are erecting a reinforced concrete warehouse.

Residence—Banks. Architect John R. Ford prepared plans for a seven-room residence for Chris Reiban.

Business Block—Eugene. The Pacific Development Company is contemplating the erection of an eight-story store and office building.

Church—Hood River. The Methodist Episcopal Church will erect a concrete building with brick finish.

Warehouse—Vale. Plans for a large warehouse for the Studebaker Company are being prepared by the company's architects.

Creamery—Klamath Falls. L. O. Mills and W. P. Johnson will build a reinforced concrete creamery.

Store Building—Eugene. Architect I. Le Noir Ragsdale prepared plans for a two-story brick store building, for Peter Johnson.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a five-room bungalow, for Mrs. C. B. Dersteine.

Library—Gresham. The Carnegie Library Board is having plans prepared for a \$10,000 library building.

Cannery—Talent. A. C. Randall and Dr. Bagley will erect and equip a cannery, at a cost of about \$25,000.

Factory—Oregon City. The Hawley Pulp & Paper Co. will erect a two-story reinforced concrete factory building, to cost about \$80,000.

Bungalows—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for two bungalows for Dr. W. Kuykendall.

Bank Building—Midway. The Midway State Bank will erect a brick or concrete banking building, 25 x 40.

Factory—Midway. The Armstrong Mfg. Co. are having plans prepared for a manufacturing plant, to cost about \$100,000.

School—Heppner. At a special school election, bonds for \$40,000 were voted with which to erect a school building.

Bungalow—Junction City. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for an eight-room bungalow, to be built by J. W. Williams.

SEATTLE.

Business Block—Architect James Schack prepared plans for a three-story concrete building for T. S. Lippy, to cost \$75,000.

Automobile Plant—Architect John Graham has been commissioned to prepare plans for a three-story concrete building, to cost \$400,000, to be used as an assembling plant, for the Ford Motor Car Company.

Warehouse—Engineers Stone & Webster prepared plans for a three-story concrete warehouse building, for Fisher Flouring Mills Company.

Hotel—Architect J. C. Taft is preparing plans for a ten-story fire-proof hotel building 60 x 111, to cost \$100,000.

College Buildings—Architects Beezer Bros. are preparing plans for a million dollars worth of buildings for the Seattle College.

Church—Architects Beezer Bros. are preparing plans for a three-story concrete and brick church building, for the Seattle College.

Residence—Architect V. W. Voorhees prepared plans for a \$7,500 residence for C. L. Moses.

Church—Architect W. Grant Fay has been commissioned to prepare plans for a large church building for the University Presbyterian Church.

Apartment House—Architect C. E. Green prepared plans for a three-story brick veneer apartment house to cost about \$35,000.

WASHINGTON.

County Hospital—Aberdeen. Architect C. E. Troutman prepared plans for a three-story concrete and brick hospital building, to cost about \$90,000.

School Buildings—Tacoma. The University of Puget Sound is raising a \$250,000 fund with which to purchase a site and erect buildings.

Masonic Home—Puyallup. Architects Heath & Gove, of Tacoma, are preparing plans for a \$25,000 building, to be erected by the Masonic Order.

City Hall—Rosalia. The City of Rosalia has been bonded for \$9,000 with which to erect a city hall.

Business Building—Bremerton. Architect Harlan Thomas, Seattle, prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete store and office building, to cost \$25,000.

Telephone Office—Pasco. The Twin City Telephone Company will erect a modern telephone building of semi-fireproof construction.

Sewer System—North Yakima. City Engineer N. A. Gilman is preparing plans for a sewer system, to cost approximately \$350,000.

Business Block—Centralia. William A. Carver will erect a modern two-story and basement brick building.

School Building—Adna. At a special school election, a \$10,000 brick school building was authorized.

Business Building—Centralia. City Engineer S. Macomber prepared plans for a one-story and basement concrete building, to cost \$10,000.

School Building—Doty. At a special school election it was voted to erect a school building, to cost about \$15,000.

School Building—North Yakima. Architect A. Lundstrum is preparing plans for a \$11,000 school building for District 31.

School—Dennison. Architects Keith & Whitehouse of Spokane, prepared plans for a school building.

Residence—Kennewick. Architect Henry Weatherwax, of North Yakima, prepared plans for a large modern residence for J. J. Rudkin.

Business Building—Wenatchee. O. B. Fuller will erect a two-story brick building for store and office purposes.

Packing Plant—Pasco. It is reported that a syndicate of Northwest capitalists will erect a three million dollar packing plant at Pasco.

Warehouse—Kennewick. F. J. Arnold will erect a two-story concrete warehouse 50 x 120.

Library—Clarkston. Architect Nave, of Lewiston, Idaho, prepared plans for a \$10,000 Carnegie library building.

Lodge—Tekoa. Architect J. T. Leresque, of Spokane, prepared plans for a three-story lodge building, to cost \$15,000, for the I. O. O. F.

School Building—Menlo. At a special election in District No. 30, \$6,000 was voted for a high school building.

Hospital—Hoquiam. The Hoquiam General Hospital will erect a three-story reinforced concrete annex, to cost \$25,000.

IDAHO.

Sewer System—Sand Point. R. N. Bardsen & Co., of Pocatello, have been awarded the contract for the \$30,000 sewer system for Sand Point.

Bank Building—Lewiston. The First National Bank and the Lewiston Electric & Power Company will erect a four-story reinforced concrete building to be used for business and office purposes.

Elks' Building—Pocatello. The Elks will hold a competition for plans for an Elks' Temple, to cost \$75,000. The competition closes September 1.

School—Gooding. The residents of Gooding have raised a \$400,000 fund to establish a Methodist University.

School—Lapwai. Architect William Swain, of Pullman, prepared plans for a \$30,000 high school building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hotel—Victoria. Architect Thomas Hooper prepared plans for a four-story brick hotel building, 60x80, for Max Leister.

Theater Buildings—Architect B. Marcus Pretica is preparing plans for four theater buildings, to be erected by Alexander Pantages, at Moosejaw, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Vancouver, at a total cost of about \$1,200,000.

Office Building—Edmonton. Architect J. K. Dow is preparing plans for a nine-story, fire-proof office building, to cost about \$500,000.

Business Building—Vancouver. Architect Norman E. Symonds prepared plans for a five-story brick building to cost \$32,000.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architect H. S. Griffith is preparing plans for an eight-story office building, for the B. C. Permanent Loan Company.

Residence—Vancouver. Architects Twizell & Twizell prepared plans for a brick veneer residence, to cost \$8000.

Church—Vancouver. Architects Twizell & Twizell prepared plans for a \$12,500 brick church building, for the Anglican Church.

Club Building—Vancouver. Architect Harper Thompson prepared plans for a five-story reinforced concrete building, for the Vancouver Club, to cost \$250,000.

Residence—Vancouver. Architects Alexander & Brown prepared plans for an 18-room residence, to cost \$20,000, for Dr. W. B. Brydone-Jack.

Residence—Vancouver. Architect R. J. MacDonald prepared plans for a \$9000 residence of 10 rooms, for Dr. J. W. Ford.

Hotel—Edmonton. Architects Van Sien & Macomber are preparing plans for a 10-story fire-proof hotel building, to cost \$350,000, for G. W. Chambers and Associates.

Apartment—Victoria. Dunford & Sons have prepared plans for a four-story brick apartment, to cost \$40,000.

Church—Vancouver. Architects Bresmann & Durfee prepared plans for a building, for the First Congregational Church.

Y. M. C. A.—Vancouver. Architect H. S. Griffith prepared plans for an eight-story concrete building of fire-proof construction, to cost \$350,000.

Asylum—Coquitlam. Architect H. S. Griffith, of Vancouver, is preparing plans for a fire-proof asylum, to be erected at a cost of about \$500,000.

Souvenir Elk's Head

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Co. is giving away an elk's head, in stucco, as a souvenir of the recent Elks' Convention. It is a handsome wall ornament and will be much appreciated by the public, which always is pleased with such evidence of enterprise.

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The Pacific Coast Architect and The Daily Advance Information Reports make a combination of vital interest to the Building Trades of the Pacific Coast.

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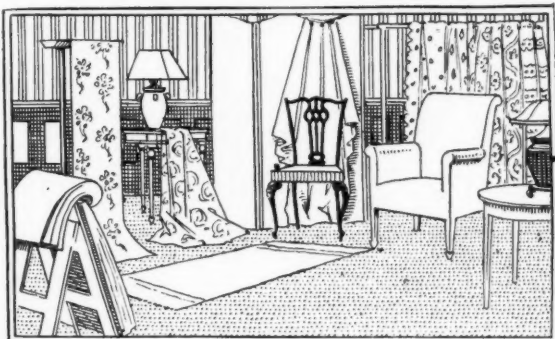
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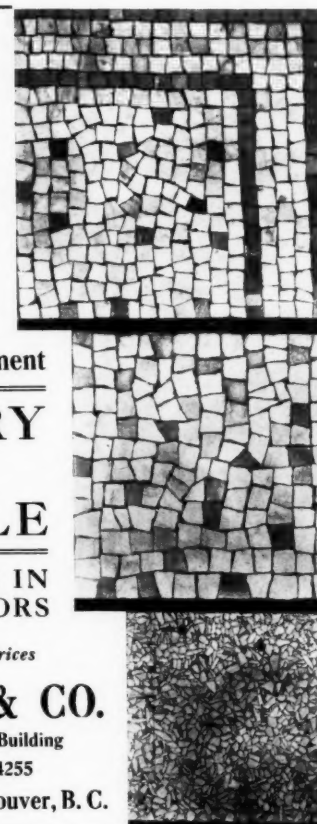
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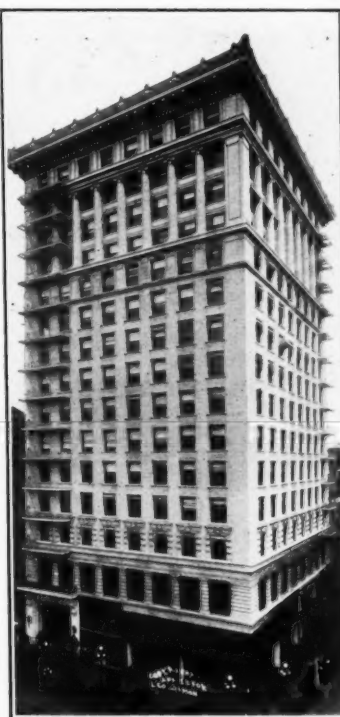


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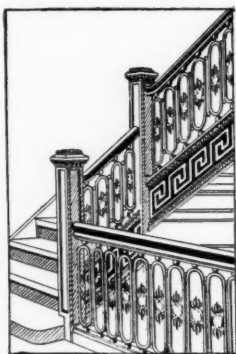
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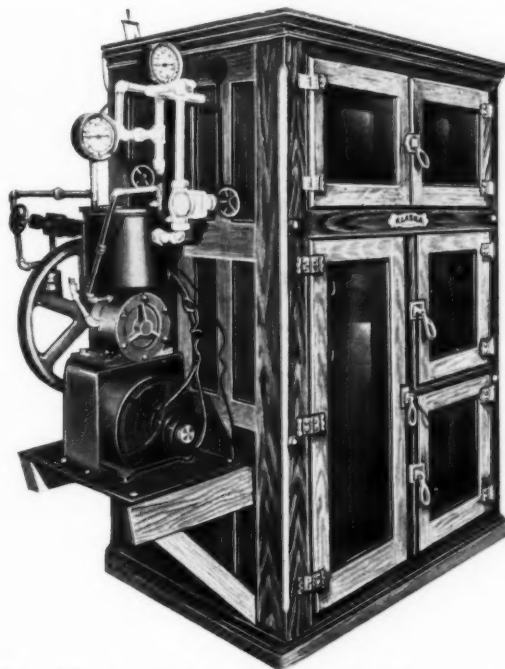


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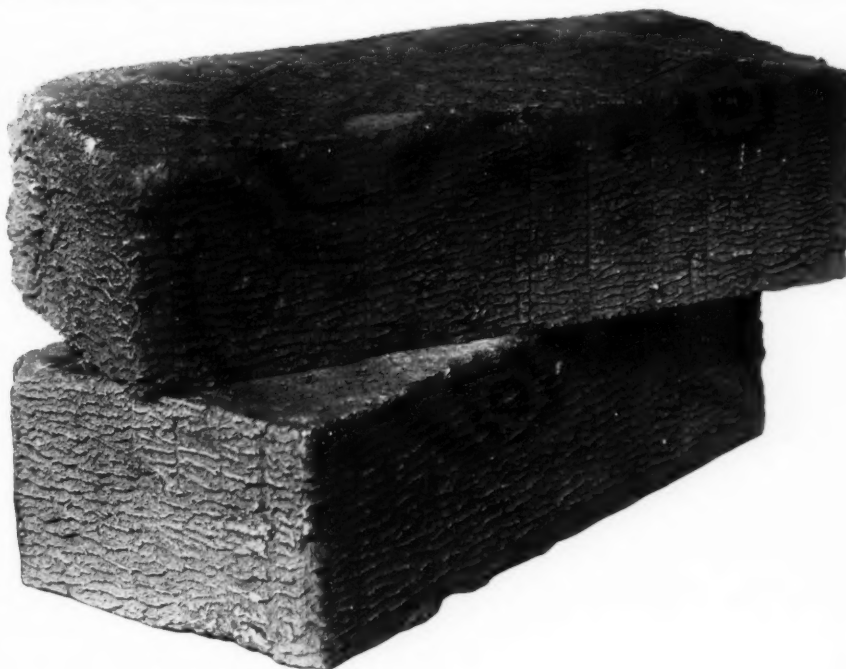
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